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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184

December 18, 1965

No. 4479

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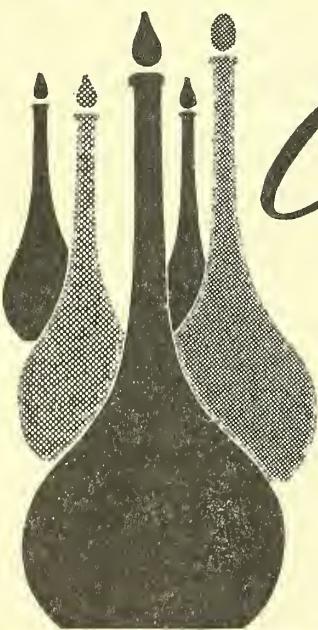
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184

DECEMBER 18, 1965

No. 4479

Case Against the Society DATE OF HEARING DECIDED

MR. Justice Cross in the Chancery Division of the High Court on December 14 ordered that the hearing of the action by Mr. R. C. Miller Dickson (a director of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), against the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and its president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield) should take place on June 10, 1966.

He rejected an application on behalf of Mr. Dickson that the matter should not be heard until October 1966 because Mr. Dickson's counsel would be engaged in another case during June. The action was expected to last ten days and the earliest dates available for a trial of that length were June 10 and October 4, 1966. The parties could not agree which should be accepted. For the Society it was said that the matter should be heard so soon as possible. Costs were awarded to the Society.

Flood Damage

PHARMACIES ESCAPE LIGHTLY

ALTHOUGH there was extensive flooding recently in parts of the country, particularly in Worcestershire and Derbyshire, pharmacists appear to have been less affected than on other occasions. The Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., up to the time of going to press had not received an unusual number of claims arising out of the incidents. In Matlock, one of the towns which was seriously affected, of the three pharmacies in Dale Road, H. Needham (Pharmacy), Ltd., suffered from flooding in their cellars. The others, not having cellars, were unaffected although Mr. A. R. Broome, one of the proprietors, pointed out that trade was reduced because the shops were isolated from the residential area.

Window Advertising

URBAN COUNCILS URGE RESTRICTIONS

A LAW to make it a summary offence for more than a specified proportion of the surface of a shop window to be used for advertisement purposes is being sought by the law and parliamentary committee of the Urban District Councils Association. The committee also wants a change in the law to remove from shopkeepers the right to use illuminated signs and other matter in their windows without first obtaining planning consent. In a memorandum to the Minister of Housing and Local Government they say the changes are needed "to preserve amenities." The committee points out that any form of enforcement action

under planning procedures is of dubious value, because it would not be quick enough to be effective. "The present and growing use of shop windows as advertising space, especially by fluorescent advertising matter, is an abuse of the exemption from control given to shopkeepers to avoid impeding the proper conduct of their businesses. This form of advertising is a new form of 'clutter' and ought to be cut short by effective control." The committee asserts that the campaign to deal with the existing forms of "clutter" on the outside of shop buildings appears to be making slow progress, and invites the Ministry to concur that "rigorous steps should be taken to avoid any new form of undesirable advertising which, where it exists, is undoubtedly damaging to amenities."

British Standards

NEW AND DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS

AMONG the draft standards circulated for comment by the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, is D65/9576 dealing with Ostwald-Folin pipettes and revising B.S. 773. D65/9815 is a revision of B.S. 2071 referring to Soxhlet extractors. The Institution has also published an amendment slip PD 5641 concerning potassium sulphite anhydrous, photo-

graphic grade. Specifications are being considered for tree wound dressings, specifying requirements ensuring the dressings are waterproof, fungicidal, easily applied, non-toxic to humans or to callus, elastic and long-lasting, adhesive, resistant to frost and heat, capable of accepting desirable further applications and additions, and callus stimulants. The standard, when prepared, will not relate to grafting compounds *per se* nor to dressings for specific tree diseases.

Child Safety

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN BY "ROSPA"

A THREE-MONTH "Protect your child" campaign, organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, begins on January 1, 1966. The wide range of publicity material produced for the event (window stickers, posters, leaflets, book marks, quizzes and lecture notes) includes a number of references to the safe keeping of medicines. Main distribution of the literature is through local home-safety committees but it may be purchased by non-members of the Society (details from the Home Safety Division, RoSPA, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1). The Society also plans to hold in the Spring a campaign on poisoning and the dangers of drugs to all age groups.

Animal Feedstuffs

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A COMMITTEE

THE quantities of mineral additives in manufactured feeding stuffs should be clearly stated on the container and the feeding of arsenical compounds to stock should be prohibited "save on a veterinary prescription for treatment." Those recommendations are included in the



CUTTING THE TAPE: The lord mayor of Nottingham opens new premises for J. H. Haywood, Ltd. (see p. 611).

Report of the Technical Committee to inquire into the Welfare of Animals kept under Intensive Livestock Husbandry Systems (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d.). The Committee (chairman, Professor F. W. Rogers Brambell) decided that on balance, the feeding of antibiotics is "more likely to be beneficial than adverse." They were satisfied that the feeding of antibiotics as growth stimulants to poultry did not have any immediate effect on the welfare of the individual animal. The question of long term indirect effects was under review "by the competent authorities." The feeding of synthetic oestrogens "was no longer generally practised, although pellet implantations were used in some poultry (not broilers) and to a lesser extent in beef cattle and fattening sheep." The Committee did not think the practice had adverse effects on the welfare of the animal. Mineral additives were sometimes used as growth stimulants or with the intention of correcting existing deficiencies. The Committee felt some concern that the practice, negligence or misunderstanding in the use of such feeding-stuffs could cause suffering. Another recommendation by the Committee was that milk substitute or other manufactured diets for calves should be so reinforced with iron in a suitable form to ensure that the normal intake of the animal was in no way deficient in that element.

Toilet Preparations

SALES VOLUME DOWN

IN the three months ended August 1965, United Kingdom manufacturers' sales of toilet preparations, at £20.7 millions, were 1 per cent. higher, at current values, than in the corresponding three months of 1964. The increase in total sales was due entirely to higher home market sales, which rose by 2 per cent. as exports fell by nearly 4 per cent. According to the Board of Trade's "Business Monitor" an analysis of home market sales showed increases (at current prices) in all sectors except other toilet preparations, where there was a fall of over 1 per cent. Sales of perfumes and toilet waters at £1.32 millions rose by 6 per cent., hair preparations at £6.27 millions by 5½ per cent. and dental preparations at £3.08 millions by 1 per cent. Allowing for an increase of 6 per cent. in wholesale prices of toilet preparations over the past year, it is estimated that the volume of sales in the three months ended August was 5 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

Assisting Exporters

NEW MEASURES ANNOUNCED

A NUMBER of measures to help exporters were announced by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Douglas Jay) on December 1. First was the introduction of newly designed export documents that can be completed in one typing operation, thus eliminating much repetitive typing and checking and reducing the possibility of error. The scale of assistance in support of joint ventures organised at overseas trade fairs by trade associa-

tions and similar bodies is also being increased and a contribution is being made to the cost of joint advertising by trade associations participating at overseas trade fairs, etc. Copies of a booklet—"Simpler Export Documents"—which gives examples of the new documents—are being sent to the national organisations concerned with exports and to all industrial establishments with fifty or more employees. Copies are also available free of charge from the London and regional offices of the Board of Trade.

Arthritis Research

A COMPOUND UNDER STUDY

THE nature of an anti-inflammatory substance that is produced at the site of an irritation and may exert its effect in other parts of the body is being investigated in research financed by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research. Such a factor has been demonstrated in the exudate at the inflammatory site. The Council's newsletter *Arc.*, in its mention of the research grant, quotes Professor J. M. Robson (Guy's Hospital Medical School) as saying that the function of such a substance may be to limit the extent of the reaction and perhaps ultimately to terminate it. The substance has potential clinical value, and the research is being directed towards isolating it; towards designing new anti-inflammatory tests so that the separate fractions may be more readily screened for activity; and towards investigating the chemical nature and pharmacological actions of the substance.

Small Shops

AN EXEMPTION UNTIL 1968

CERTAIN small buildings used for retail sales have been exempted until December 1968, under the newly issued Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 3) Order, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) from the requirements of section 9 of the Act (as to sanitary conveniences for employees). The exemption applies to certain separate one-room buildings with a floor area not exceeding 100 sq. ft. and is granted subject to conditions requiring that suitable public or other sanitary conveniences are available elsewhere for the use of employees. Shops affected, which are defined in the Order, include premises in public gardens, etc.; on heaths, commons or places of historical interest; or adjacent to public promenades by the sea, rivers or lakes.

Local Medical Libraries

SHEFFIELD HOSPITAL REGION SCHEME

SHEFFIELD Regional Hospital Board plans to organise in the region libraries of medical works and literature for use by hospital medical, pharmaceutical, nursing, administrative and other staffs and general practitioners. Central library would be at Sheffield City General Hospital; four area libraries would be at Derby and Leicester Royal Infirmary, Lincoln County Hospital and Nottingham City or General hospital.

Export Rebates

NEW SCHEDULE FROM JANUARY 1, 1966

UNDER an Order published as S.I., 1965, No. 2075, a new schedule of export-rebates is prescribed from January 1, 1966. The rate for unmedicated cotton wadding gauze, bandages and similar articles is 1½ per cent., for other articles in Division 54 2½ per cent., which is also the rate for perfumery and cosmetics. For vacuum flasks (other than glass liners), the rate is 3½ per cent.

Export Promotion

NORWAY NEXT FOR TRADE FAIR

AFTER the great success of Britain's export promotion in Tokyo, Japan, nearly 75 per cent. of the available space has been sold at Britain's next promotion in Oslo (April 29 to May 15, 1966). Promoters are British Overseas Fairs, Ltd.; among over 200 companies that have booked space are Kodak, Ltd.

Anglo-Irish Trade

FREE-TRADE PACT SIGNED

AN agreement for a Free Trade Area between Britain and the Irish Republic was signed in London on December 14. The pact, which provides for the reduction and eventual elimination of import duties within the free trade area, comes into effect on July 1, 1966.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Illegal Sale

WIDOW FINED

A PHARMACIST'S widow (Mrs. Lucy Gilchrist, Kilnaleck, co. Cavan), was fined £5 at the local court on November 18, under section 30 of the Pharmacy Act, for selling a poison in the absence of a qualified person. The district justice applied the Probation Act on a second summons of not having supplied the necessary labelling, contrary to the Poisons Act, 1870. The charges were brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which was represented by Mr. S. Keaveney. The secretary awarded a total of £7 in costs and expenses. Mrs. Gilchrist pleaded guilty on both counts.

Health Authority

DRUG PRICES INQUIRY SOUGHT

THE Dublin Health Authority on December 9 decided to seek an examination of the prices of drugs by the Prices Advisory Committee. Dr. R. Belton, proposing the motion, said he thought there should be such an inquiry into the increased costs of certain proprietary medical preparations used by the Authority and other health institutions and that an inquiry into drug prices was as of as much importance as some of the matters coming before the committee. The chief executive officer (Mr. O. Caoimh) said that the estimated cost of medicines to the voluntary hospitals had been increased by £81,600. The upward trend of medicines cost in the mental health and dispensary services was continuing.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Pharmaceutical Services

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO CHEMISTS

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has agreed that an Executive Council may, if the Local Pharmaceutical Committee agrees, modify the arrangements for calculating advance payments to chemists. The modified arrangements operate from January, 1966, or such later date as may be locally decided. The scheme allows the Executive Council, in the first three working days of each month, to pay chemists the full amount notified as due for prescriptions submitted for pricing in the previous month, less rota payments, pharmaceutical levy, etc. Thus, if the modified method is adopted, chemists who receive an advance at the beginning of December will, at the beginning of January, be paid the sum notified by the Drug Accounts Committee as due for prescriptions submitted for pricing in November (normally those dispensed in October), subject to the adjustments. New contractors joining the list of a Council in an area in which the modified arrangements have been adopted will receive, at the beginning of the month following that in which they first submit prescriptions, an advance of 80 per cent. of the total value of those prescriptions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed on December 24 and 27.

FROM January 1, 1966, frusemide ampoules and tablets (Lasix) are added to the list of specially expensive drugs for the supply of which doctors receive payment over and above their capitation fees.

EXCHANGE Control Directions (published as S.I. 1965 No. 2039), effective since December 1, prohibit exportation of goods from the United Kingdom to destinations in Southern Rhodesia unless payment for the goods has been made prior to their exportation.

PRIZE for a suggested name for the Government's prospective Tyneside city in a competition sponsored by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne *Evening Chronicle* was shared by Mr. S. A. Kaye, F.P.S., 626 Durham Road, Gateshead, 9, and two other readers of the paper. Mr. Kaye suggested the name Tynechester.

A REPORT on the biochemistry and microbiology of the female and male genital tracts (World Health Organisation technical report series No. 313, H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.) says that more broadly based comparative studies in the physiology of reproduction are needed. A list of recommended research fields is given.

REVISED editions of the "Export List," which sets out the classified descriptions under which goods are to be entered with the Customs when exported and of the "Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods" are being issued for use on and after January 1, 1966. (Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 11s. each.)

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Teaching-in

The sponsors of the so-called "teach-in" held in Edinburgh on the subject of "Pharmaceutical Profits and the Nation's Health," cast a fairly wide, if selective, net in drawing up the list of speakers. Three of them were unconnected with the pharmaceutical industry, and it does not appear to have been thought that a pharmacist in general practice had any contribution to make, despite his extensive connection with the products of the industry. The meeting was sponsored by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, which must have felt that it would serve some useful purpose, though what that purpose was is not easily discernible from the reports. All that was said has been said before, both on behalf of the industry and in the way of criticism. There has been some adverse criticism in many places, some informed and some ill informed; some justified and some unjustified. Your report of the contribution to the subject by Professor E. B. Chain—described in the brochure as consultant to the Beecham Group, and therefore not disinterested—reads like a political tract against nationalisation of the industry. He could not, he said, conceive of any other system that could replace the pharmaceutical industry in the job which it had done so successfully. It had been proved beyond doubt that the pharmaceutical industry had demonstrated its capabilities to produce new and important drugs in all fields of therapy. That, I think, has never been in doubt. The industry has a good record and its attainments in the many fields described by Professor Chain are known to all. But the title of the "teach-in" was "Pharmaceutical Profits and the Nation's Health," and there seems to me to be little justification, in that context, for his conclusions that "we have at present a system which we know functions and produces new drugs; why therefore change it and experiment with other systems which in all likelihood will not?" As a contribution to a debate on "Should the pharmaceutical industry be nationalised?" it was a powerful advocacy for the negative, but I am unable to see any connection between that and the subject chosen for the meeting.

Over-sensitive?

One must assume, from the invitation to Brian Inglis to appear on the platform, that an opportunity was being sought to answer in public some of the arguments raised in his "Drugs, Doctors and Diseases." The industry has shown itself to be very sensitive to criticism of any kind, and it has carried defensiveness almost to a point of aggression—to a point, in fact, where it may be productive of results quite contrary to those intended. A certain lady in Macbeth was suspected of protesting too much, and that may easily become a public reaction to the reiteration of the industry's case, no matter how strong it may be. Professor Chain said: "Let us examine the faults of the present system. If there has been carelessness or irresponsibility in one or other pharmaceutical firms, punish the responsible." That suggests that the professor is aware of faults in the system, but who is to punish carelessness or irresponsibility? Is the industry itself capable of exerting the necessary powers? Or is that a situation which calls for interference from central government? There must be some way of dealing with the matter.

Competition

The daily round consisting largely these days of dispensing the products of the pharmaceutical industry throws light on at least some of the faults in the system, though whether the pharmacist in general practice sees the same faults as Professor Chain is open to question. There are now many specific drugs, a number of which are mere duplications of others of identical composition. There are innumerable products of a composite nature which represent mere formulation, owing nothing to original research. Unbridled competition in the field of skin preparations of the corticosteroid variety has led to an avalanche of creams, ointments, lotions and sprays, which has filled the cupboards to capacity and the pharmaceutical heart with despair.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN SIR JOHN LANGFORD-HOLT asked the Secretary for Education and Science if he would direct that 5 per cent. of the grant for medical research be used for research without the use of living animals, MR. REGINALD E. PRENTICE (Minister of State, Department of Education and Science) in a written answer on December 7 stated, "No. The grant in aid to the Medical Research Council is allocated at the discretion of the Council."

Import Tariff

MR. P. J. BESELL was informed by MR. NIALL MACDERMOT (Financial Secretary, Treasury) in a written answer on December 2 that he could not hold out any hope of removing the tariff on dicalcium phosphate imports.

Hospital Pharmacists

MR. G. D. WALLACE asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that a shortage of pharmacists in the Hospital Service was forcing hospital management committees to make increasing use of forms EC10 HP, thereby adding to the cost of drugs; and what steps were being taken to ease the position. MR. CHARLES LOUGHIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written answer on December 13 said the use of the forms now appeared to be decreasing. Salary increases agreed for hospital pharmacists in May, and for student pharmacists in October, had been made widely known.

Metric System

An announcement could be expected shortly on the appointment of the committee to facilitate the removal of obstacles to the adoption of the metric system for weights and measures, announced MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) on December 10 in a written reply to MR. CAROL JOHNSON.

Purchase Tax

MR. NIALL MACDERMOT (Financial Secretary, Treasury) informed MR. J. BARNETT that a notice was available explaining the arrangements under which goods subject to purchase tax in the United Kingdom might be exported free of tax, and that Customs Officers were ready to assist on any questions that might arise.

Parcel-post Deliveries

In the House of Lords on December 8 LORD INGLEWOOD was told by LORD SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology) that the Postmaster-General was not satisfied that the parcel post service from London to the Midlands and North of England was as good as it should be. Normally such parcels should be delivered within two working days after posting, but heavy postings and continuing staff shortages were causing some parcels to take longer. Transit times were rather longer than before the 1939-45 war, when traffic was lighter and conditions generally more favourable. Parcels charges were about five times as high as in

1939. To MR. G. CAMPBELL in the House of Commons MR. WEDGEWOOD BENN (Postmaster-General) said he regretted delay in the parcel service between Scotland and the South of England. Main cause was staff shortage. The Post Office was working with British Railways to see what could be done to speed up transit.

Private Members' Bills

In the House of Commons on December 8 MR. CHARLES MORRISON introduced a Bill to regulate doorstep selling and control itinerant salesmen, SIR GEORGE BERESFORD CRADDOCK a Bill for the transferability of pension rights on change of employment. MAJOR WINGFIELD DIGBY a Bill to amend and clarify the law relating to termination of pregnancy by doctors.

Abortifacient Drugs

MRS. RENEE SHORT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what action he would take to prohibit the sale of abortifacient drugs. MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Joint Under Secretary of State) in a written reply on December 9 stated he understood that a variety of drugs, many of which were in common use for other purposes, were taken in the belief that they would terminate pregnancy. The Home Secretary was not convinced that it would be justifiable to prohibit or regulate their sales, but he was keeping the matter under review.

LEGAL REPORTS

Assistant Tackled Raider

An assistant in Chester Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Foregate Street, Chester, was commended on her courage by the presiding magistrate on November 26 when he found Norman Peter Whelan guilty of stealing £33 10s. from a till in the shop. A police inspector said that the assistant, Miss B. Heyworth, saw Whelan taking money from the till. She got hold of his arm and he dropped the money.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD. — MR. W. J. Hurran has been appointed a director.

GLAXO RESEARCH, LTD. — Dr. B. A. Hems has been appointed deputy chairman and managing director.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD. — Dr. B. A. Hems, Mr. R. D. Smart, Dr. E. S. Snell and Mr. R. S. Stokes have been appointed directors.

R. SUMNER & CO., LTD. — Mr. R. Whitfield (chairman and managing director) is retiring on December 31, after thirty-eight year's service with the company.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD. — The offer made by the group for the shares of Harveys of Bristol, Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, December 11, p. 590), has been withdrawn following a higher bid (£12.6 millions against £11.4 millions), by another company.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD. — Full details of the proposals for the subscription of the new 8 per cent. unsecured loan stock, 1986-91, for its 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares (see *C. & D.*, December 11, p. 590), have now been circulated to the company. An extra-ordinary meeting is being held on January 6 to sanction the proposed arrangements.

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON & CO., LTD. — The group reports that an increased loss of £977,000 (£612,000) was incurred by their pharmaceutical companies of which £175,000 (£154,000) is attributable to a minority shareholder, after writing off heavy research and development expenditure.

HODDERS, LTD. — Group pre-tax profit for the six months ended September 30, is estimated at £113,665 (against £105,507). The directors are "reasonably confident" that the total dividend for 1965-66 can be maintained at 22½ per cent.. The interim dividend is increased from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. solely to take full advantage of the Finance Act.

JEYES GROUP, LTD. — Group net sales for the forty weeks ended October 9, were £5,353,000, showing an increase of 3 per cent. over those of the corresponding period of 1964. Group pre-tax profits amounted to £280,000 (£237,000). The directors state it is expected that the 1964 profit figure will be exceeded this year although the present rate of improvement is unlikely to be maintained in the fourth quarter.

ASPRO-NICHOLAS, LTD. — Pre-tax profits for the six months ended September 30, amounted to £828,000 (£634,000). The interim dividend is 8 per cent. (7½ per cent.). In view of the Finance Act the board will be paying a second interim in March 1966 in place of the one usually paid in June. Second-half profits will have to bear the promotional costs for launching a new tablet, and the directors do not expect the same proportional increase in earnings.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD. — The company have acquired three companies in the motor trade, W. J. Reynolds (Motors), Boxall and Collins, and Chandlers (1946), for £350,000 in cash and 800,000 new 1s. Ordinary shares in Potter & Clarke, Ltd. The acquisitions will increase the net asset value of the group from £270,000 to £577,000. Pre-tax profits are expected to rise from £5,000 for the current year to £95,000 for 1966, and a dividend of 15 per cent. is forecast (against 10 per cent. for 1965).

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD. — Sales for forty weeks ended October 9 amounted to £23,120,000 (£21,471,000 in same period of 1964). The group sales do not include inter-company sales, nor sales by associated companies in which the equity holding is 50 per cent. or less. Operating profit from sales was £2,328,000 (£2,212,000) and income from associated companies, £171,000 (£206,000). The profit for the period is 3.3 per cent. above the comparable period for last year.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD. — At the company's annual meeting in London on December 13, the chairman (Sir Alan Wilson) again denied take-over rumours (see *C. & D.*, December 11, p. 586), and squashed another rumour that the company had made a "great breakthrough" in the treatment of cancer. The company's research departments, he said, have no programme of work in the cancer field. The interim dividend payable in 1966 was being brought forward to the first week in January in order to take advantage of the Finance Act. The dividend would not be related either to the profits to that date or to the total dividend that might be paid for the year.

Voluntary Liquidation

WARREN STANLEY & CO., LTD. [R.O.] 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Liquidator: Bernard Phillips, 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

RICHMOND AEROSOLS, LTD., have removed to Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Lancs (telephone: Swinton 4321).

THE telephone number of Babytown, Ltd., baby-wear manufacturers, Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs, has been changed to Darwen 71602.

MR. R. J. CLAYDON, M.P.S., has taken over the drug store formerly owned by Mr. C. W. See, at Warboys, Hunts, and converted it into a pharmacy.

JOHNSON & JORGENSEN, LTD., have transferred their sales and administrative departments to Herringham Road, Charlton, London, S.E.7 (telephone: Greenwich 6141).

Appointments

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Norwich, have appointed Mr. K. H. Fender their London Sales Representative.

CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., Bush House, London, W.C.2, have appointed Mr. G. D. Mulford to the new position of national sales manager of their Breck department.

CUSSONS SONS & CO., LTD. have appointed Mr. K. J. Verrill works manager at Kersal Vale Works. He succeeds Mr. G. W. Roach, who has been made managing director of Cussons (International), Ltd.

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., 1a Downs Park Road, London, E.8, have appointed Mr. D. M. Taylor, representative for their Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales area as from January 3, 1966.

DEATHS

CARSON.—Recently, Mr. Raymond Carson, M.P.S., Killinghall Road, Thornbury, Bradford. Mr. Carson qualified in 1912. In 1920 he succeeded his father in the pharmacy at 94 Leeds Road, Bradford and when he retired in 1959 the business had been in the family for over eighty years. Mr. Carson was a well known Anglican churchman.

CUNDALE.—Recently, in Nottingham General Hospital, Mr. Sydney

Ranby Cundale, M.P.S., Basford, Nottingham. Mr. Cundale qualified in 1912 and was for over twenty-five years in business in London Road, Grantham, Lincs. He was for a number of years manager of the branch of Boots, Ltd., High Street, Grantham, before he had his own business. He retired from business about three years ago.

FERGUSSON.—Suddenly, on December 7, Mr. Hubert Young Fergusson, M.P.S.N.I. (managing director, Prior & Co., Ltd., chemists, Ferryquay Street, Londonderry, Northern Ireland), aged sixty-four. Mr. Fergusson qualified in 1928 and was for some years a member of Strabane urban council. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

GREEN.—On December 3, Mr. Herbert John Green, M.P.S., 117 Broadway, Frome, Somerset, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Green qualified in 1910 and was for almost fifty years in business in Catherine Street, Frome.

KNIGHT.—On October 17, Mr. John Knight, M.P.S., 45 Wearish Lane, Westhoughton, Bolton, Lancs. Mr. Knight qualified in 1935.

MCGOWAN.—On October 20, Mr. Halbert McGowan, M.P.S., Netherby, East Main Street, Whitburn, West Lothian. Mr. McGowan qualified in 1913.

MANDER.—On November 30, Mr. Wilfred Mander, M.P.S., 13 Ashford Road, Hastings, Sussex. Mr. Mander qualified in 1923.

O'MALLEY.—On December 8, Mr. Desmond J. O'Malley, River View, Corbally, Limerick, Eire. Mr. O'Malley, a solicitor, was chairman of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* (the Poisons Board) and a brother of the Minister for Health of the Republic (Mr. Donogh O'Malley).

PARSONS.—On December 4, Mr. Harry Parsons, M.P.S., 321 Beverley Road, Anlaby, nr. Hull, aged sixty. Mr. Parsons, who carried on a business at 233 Anlaby Road, Hull, qualified in 1926. A former Hull City councillor, he was a member of the Hull Chemists' Association, and a member of the National Assistance Board Appeal Tribunal.

RUSSELL.—On November 19, Mr. James Russell, M.P.S., c/o Allen & Lloyd (Chemists), Ltd., 246 North Lane,

Aldershot, Hants. Mr. Russell qualified in 1933.

SNELSON.—Recently, Mr. Samuel Snelson, 196 Chapel Street, Salford, Lancs. Mr. Snelson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1913 and retired in 1934.

TOPLIS.—On November 30, Mr. Norman Toplis, M.P.S., Mametz, Warren Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Mr. Toplis qualified in 1928.

WADE.—On November 28, Mr. Harry Wade, M.P.S., 7 Roman Gardens, Leeds. Mr. Wade qualified in 1912.

WILLIAMS.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Henry Williams, M.P.S., 48 Mayfield Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex. Mr. Williams qualified in 1905.

YOXALL.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Yoxall, M.P.S., 151 Neale Avenue, Kettering, Northants. Mr. Yoxall qualified in 1922.

PERSONALITIES

MR. J. W. HARROD, formerly sales manager of Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd., and recently appointed to the board of that company, joined Counterpoint in December 1964, having previously been pharmacy modernisation executive with Unichem, Ltd.

DR. ALAN R. ROGERS, B.Pharm., B.Sc., Ph.D., who has been appointed to succeed Professor H. H. Campbell from August 1966 as professor of pharmacy and head of the department of pharmacy, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh (shortly to become the Heriot-Watt University) graduated from Brighton Technical College as an external student of London University. After three years in the pharmaceutical industry he returned to Brighton as an assistant lecturer, and is now senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry. He is a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society, Royal Institute of Chemistry and Royal Statistical Society, and was awarded the Pereira medal of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1952. From 1960 to 1964 he was secretary of the Brighton and Hove Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is at present a vice-chairman of the branch.

A "DYNASTY" OF EDITORS

READERS of the *C. & D.* are given a reminder each week that the paper was "established 1859." Even so, the paper is three years younger than its sister publication *The Engineer*, which celebrated its own centenary in 1956 and a second—unique—centenary a few days ago. During 100 years of its life *The Engineer* has had only three editors—the Pendred's father, son and grandson, Vaughan Pendred (1836-1912) held the position for forty years, retiring in

A unique centenary



Mr. B. W. Pendred.

1905. He was succeeded by his son Loughnan St. Lawrence Pendred (1870-1953). In 1946 Loughnan retired, to be succeeded by Benjamin Wildig Pendred. Almost equally remarkable is that during the whole of that period the proprietors of the paper have been, or have included, members of another family, whose fourth-generation representative (Mr. C. A. Chadwyck-Healey) is the present chairman of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd. (publishers of the *C. & D.*).

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Against Bilharzia.—On January 15, 1966, CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, are launching in African countries (not in Britain) a new speciality Ambilhar (chemically 1(5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)-2-imidazolidinone) claimed active against bilharzia. The new compound is exceptional in having been, it is understood, accepted by the Dunlop Committee on the basis of clinical trials carried out overseas. Useful action is also claimed for the product against amoebic dysentery, and further clinical trials in that condition are being carried out.

Tetracycline Phosphate Complex.—Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex, are marketing a speciality Tetrex (tetracycline phosphate complex) for use in infections caused by organisms sensitive to the tetracyclines. The product is described as a true chemical compound that has been shown to have certain advantages over tetracycline hydrochloride and other tetracycline derivatives, including higher and faster blood and urine levels and less likelihood of promoting bacterial resistance. The capsules are issued in bottles of sixteen, 100, and 1,000. Each contains the equivalent of 250 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride. Messrs. Bristol are also issuing as a solution of kanamycin sulphate, Kantrex injection, in rubber-capped vials of two concentrations (0.5 gm. in 2 mils; 1 gm. in 3 mils).

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

An "Economy" Size.—Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, are introducing an economy size (6 fl. oz.) of Famel children's cough linctus.

Wart Remover.—A new speciality compound W for the removal of common warts has been tested out by In-



ternational Chemical Co., Ltd., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, and has been tested out in York and Luton and is now being generally distributed.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Aerosol Spray Against Foot Rot.—A new formulation for the treatment of foot rot in sheep has become available as Formoped aerosol spray from Agricare Products (Pfizer, Ltd.), Sandwich, Kent. New-formulation Formoped has been produced, say the makers, to overcome difficulties that have been experienced in the use of the aerosol on farms in bad weather conditions. A substance producing formalin when the spray makes contact with the hoof. Stocks of the old pack now held by traders and wholesalers are being taken back by the makers for credit, and forms for reordering and prepaid reply labels for return of existing stocks have been sent to known stockists. Others who have not received the labels should apply to the company.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Lip Salve.—J. Pickles & Sons, G.P.O. Box 8, 57 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate, Yorks), are marketing a lip salve, Liptrex, in two colours (pink and white). The product, Liptrex, contains bland vegetable oils and a new modified germ oil for penetration, and may be used before the application of ordinary cosmetic lipsticks. Liptrex is issued in an outer of 1 doz. (eight white and four pink).

"Classic Beauty"

Pack.—Illustrated alongside is new "classic beauty" pack of Jergens hand lotion (manufacturers: Andrew Jergens Co. (U.K.), Ltd., 4B Fredericks Place, London, E.C.2) distributed by Thos. Christy, Ltd., Aldershot, Hants. The product is claimed "brand leader" in many of the countries in which it is being marketed.



Hair Lightener.—Available through the distributors, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, is a new hair product Nestle Lite described as a

"gentle preparation to lighten and keep fair all tones of fair hair from mouse and light red to the various shades of natural blonde." Extra "booster" sachets are provided with the product to give added strength if required. Detailed instructions accompany the pack.

Hair Sprays and Deodorants.—The She range of hair sprays and deodorants of J. F. White & Co., Ltd., Leeds, has been restyled. In the range are two types of pack—pressurised containers for the hair spray and personal deodorant and a polythene squeeze



bottle for the deodorant only. The wrap-around label, designed primarily for the aerosol products, has been adapted for the squeeze bottle. The packs are colour-coded (crimson for the spray and powder-blue for the deodorant). The use of halftone reproduction by silk screen on the polythene bottle is claimed a first such use in packaging.

Aerosol Hairdressing for Men.—Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have launched a new Cedar Wood speciality Hair Groom, described as "a totally new type of hair grooming product for men." The product is in the form of an aerosol whose special blend of fine oils is claimed, while helping to keep the hair in place, to give a man's hair all the gloss he wants "plus smoothness."



"FOR BABY'S BOTTOM DRAWER": An appropriate present for a new or an expectant mother is the new "blue box" illustrated, produced by Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts. The box contains a bottle of junior shampoo, a polythene Dinky feeder, a disposable Nappi-roll, a tube of baby cream, a standard-size baby powder, two tablets of baby soap, a pair of extra strong baby pants and "baby blend" pleated cotton wool, plus a 1s. 6d. voucher to be used against next purchase of baby powder.

TRADE NOTES

On Telex Network.—Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, are now subscribers to the Telex network (number: 261083).

Now Tax-free.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex announce that their speciality Neulactil is now exempt from purchase tax.

Approval For Appliances.—Among items that have been approved recently by the British Electrical Approvals Board are hair dryers by Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

For Phenylketonuria.—Liga Food Products (U.K.), Ltd., Liga House, Leicester, point out that it is their low-protein Liga food that may be prescribed for phenylketonuria on EC10 forms [corrected note].

Polaroid-filter Microscope.—Pyser-Britex (Sales), Ltd., Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent, draw attention to their Britex Pioneer III microscope with Polaroid filters. The instrument gives x 100, x 200 and x 350 magnifications and produces colour and structure changes in some slides that would otherwise look transparent.

Microdoses Against Rheumatic Pain.—Schuessler's biochemical concept of the treatment of rheumatic pain (that the chemical substances predominantly present in disordered tissue had a faulty biological cycle that could be remedied with microdoses of the substances in question) is the basis of the speciality Zief of New Era Laboratories, Ltd., 87 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1. Ferric phosphate, sodium phosphate, sodium sulphate, etc., are triturated in accordance with homeopathic practice.

Bonus Offers

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2. Haliborange tablets. Twelve invoiced as eleven on direct order. Until February 12, 1966.

KELDON, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Famel children's cough linctus (new 6-oz. size). Twelve invoiced as eleven (introductory offer).

HOPE MARKETING ORGANISATION, 78 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.8. Hudson's Eumenthol pastilles. Twelve invoiced as eleven (on first 1-doz. order).

Discontinued

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, LTD., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, have discontinued issuing Brontan, Collobel, Oxford liniment and Vytrina.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., pharmaceutical division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Carbon tetrachloride capsules 1-mil and Phenovis tablets 1-gm. have been withdrawn.

G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks, announce that the following packs will not be available for sale in the United Kingdom after December 31:—Ovulen 20 (all orders for Ovulen will be met with the three-week pack); Conovid-E, bottles of 100 and 250; Diodoquin bottle of 500; Floraquin, bottle of 400; and Vallestrol, bottle of 1,000.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Zanthine tablets



NEW HOME FOR MIDLAND WHOLESALER

Ceremonial opening by lord mayor of Nottingham

THE House of Haywood (J. H. Haywood, Ltd.), distributors of pharmaceutical and allied products, long domiciled in the congested area of Warser Gate, Nottingham, has moved out into far more modern and spacious premises at Abbeyfield Road, Lenton Lane, Nottingham. There, on December 8, the lord mayor of Nottingham (Alderman Derbyshire) accompanied by the lady mayoress, cut a tape across the entrance and declared the new building open. To Miss Dora White, who has been in the service of the company for fifty years, went the honour of presenting to the lord mayor the scissors with which he performed the ceremony. In his address Alderman Derbyshire said the extension of the House of Haywood had been rapid. Nottingham, he said, depended on trade, and so long as firms of the calibre of Messrs. Haywood remained, Nottingham would prosper. The presence of so many friends and customers at the opening ceremony was an honour to the directors and chairman (Mr. F. W. Cammack). The lord mayor praised the loyalty of the company's staff, which had grown, he said, from only thirteen in 1946 to 171 in 1965.

After the ceremony visitors were conducted round the new premises by members of the staff. They learned that the opening of the new building, with its modern facilities for rapid and accurate distribution of pharmaceutical products, came exactly 135 years after the founding of the company by John Shrewsbury, inventor of seamed and seamless surgical hosiery, and that

"operation removal" to the new address had been carried out with no disruption of business. Indeed orders were



Warehousing by fork-lift truck.

taken at the old address up to 5.30 p.m. on the Saturday. Over 28,000 items of stock had been removed over two miles to the new warehouse by 4 p.m. on the Sunday, and yet orders were being delivered on time on the Monday morning. The new fully mechanised warehouse and offices at Lenton Lane will provide a distribution service "second to none."



Sorting out customers' orders.

BRANCH EVENTS

WEST HAM

Joint Meeting with Doctors

THE annual joint meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and West Ham Association of Pharmacists with the Whips Cross Medical Society took place on December 3. DR. W. BRUMFITT (consultant bacteriologist, Edgware general hospital) spoke on "The Chemotherapy of Urinary Tract Infections." He defined his criteria for determining whether an infection was chronic or acute. He compared the actions of antibiotics, sulphonamides and other chemotherapeutic agents and said the choice of drug depended on the site of infection, since drug absorption into the bloodstream and excretion as active drug varied.

Successful Merchandising

CHARTS and graphs were used by MR. G. S. KNIGHT (sales manager, Beecham Foods, Ltd.), to show that the counter business of "private" chemists in England was increasing less rapidly than the turnover in their National Health Service dispensing. Mr. Knight was addressing the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and West Ham Association of Pharmacists on November 17. Though N.H.S. accounted for approximately one-third of the turnover, its profitability was only one-sixth. It was thus evident that chemists should give attention to the rate of increase in counter trade by successful merchandising. He showed ways in which that could be done. Merchandising, he said, was "the force that moved goods from the shelf to the consumer," and was not just another word for display. During the pre-Christmas period chemists were active merchandisers, but that situation did not always continue through the rest of the year.

ENFIELD

An Inspector's Duties

THE day-to-day work of an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society was described by one of their number, MR. A. D. OXFORD, at a meeting of Enfield Chemists' Association recently. Mr. Oxford discussed the official status of the inspectorate, their informal work in helping members of the Society and the way in which they acted as a channel for the exchange of ideas between members and Bloomsbury Square. A new duty in Scotland, he said, was the handling of the National Health Service drug-testing scheme. An important function was the elucidation of problems arising from the Pharmacy Acts and other legislation and Mr. Oxford referred to the complexity of the position of codeine, pholcodine and ethylmorphine following the new Dangerous Drugs regulations. Whereas formerly they were exempt from control at retail level, a record of purchases must now be kept and those drugs needed to be stored in the Dangerous Drugs cupboard. If diluted below 2.5 per cent. in certain preparations they became exempt from full control but were still Schedule 1 poisons. Preparations containing less than

1.5 per cent. of those drugs were Part 1 poisons and the only Dangerous Drugs formality was the keeping of invoices for two years. During question-time Mr. Oxford dealt with the running of pharmacies during the lunch

hour, regulations governing "B" shops (shops owned by a pharmacist and selling drugs, but having no pharmacist in control) and the handling of wayward members of the Society at branch level.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Remaining Solvent

SIR,—I am shocked that my fellow pharmacist, MR. T. A. Stockhill (see C. & D., November 27, p. 548) has dragged through the mire the names of fair American subsidiaries in Britain. Are these companies not experiencing great difficulties, these days, in remaining solvent with the 1,000 per cent. profits some are alleged to be making? But have courage, subsidiaries. Give proud utterance to your motto:—*Aurum omnia vincit et surdo fabulatur.*

W. L. GEORGE,
Glasgow, S.2

Hard to Beat

SIR,—In reply to Messrs. C. B. de Faye (C. & D., November 27, p. 548), L. S. Gough and Adcock, Chemist, Alcester, Ltd. (C. & D., December 4, p. 573), I qualified in 1948 and succeeded my father in 1952. My father qualified in 1899 and the business was established by my grandfather in 1854. My grandfather, who came from Thurso 20 miles west of Wick, walked from there every Monday morning, stayed the week and walked back on Saturday night. He had two stops on each journey for a pint of ale and a flour scone. Can anybody better this one?

H. BANKS,
Wick, Caithness

Studies Despite Long Hours

SIR,—In view of his comments on the rigours of life for a would-be pharmacist in bygone days (C. & D., December 11, p. 587), I would like Xrayser to know, from one who is still going strong and hard at it, that when I first came to London over sixty years ago, my working hours were from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to midnight. My one evening off at 6 p.m. I spent at evening class at Muter's, eventually qualifying from H. Lucas's South of England College of Pharmacy. I wonder if there are any more still practising who had those hours.

PERCY N. TURNER,
London, S.W.14

Salaries Today

SIR,—MR. A. C. Andrews (C. & D., December 4, p. 573) is under a delusion. I do not transfer my responsibilities to a locum when I take a holiday. If he gets a test prescription and it fails to pass, I am held responsible and I pay the fine. A locum is an employee and as such cannot expect the same remuneration as his employer, who has invested capital in his business. The shortage of pharmacists is now quite alarming, and should be immediately spotlighted. A number of good locums exist who can and do earn £40 per week. But there are also a large number of young and elderly pharmacists who are prepared

to take a lot out of their job without putting much in. I had one who slept for two hours every afternoon! A friend was desperate for help a few months ago. He had to fetch a lady pharmacist in his car from a town seventeen miles away, and return her at night. Her age was 84 (yes, eighty-four) and she collected £63 in two weeks. One can imagine what she actually earned in her capacity of "supervisor." The Pharmaceutical Society has again made a mess of the labour position. When I was young they printed in the journals "Advertisements for qualified personnel offering less than £200 per annum cannot be accepted for publication." Despite this, many worked for less, because in 1919 hundreds of ex-Service men were rushed into pharmacy with no prospect of a decent living. In contrast to this, after the 1939-45 war and from the beginning of the National Health Service, thanks to the "degrees for all pharmacists" nonsense now so prevalent, we have seen an ever-increasing shortage of pharmacists. When labour is short it can call the tune, and that is exactly what has happened. Either one pays the demanded price (now £50 per week) or one has no holiday or sick leave. I am looking forward to my retirement from pharmacy shortly. If ever I undertake a locum job I will see that my employer gets a square deal, at a price that is fair for the work performed.

C. H. PATRICK,
Twyford, Berks.

Mixing the Drinks

SIR,—After persistent knocking at 9.30 last night I opened the shop door to a gent who said "I'm very sorry to trouble you at this time of night but would you let me have a packet of Ostermilk as the off licence has run out."

B. W. YOUNG,
Parkstone, Dorset

Mr. [] Miss [] Address Age, if under 12 years	Chemist's Stamp	Pricing Details use only
2 oz. 6d.		2 oz. 6d.
2 oz. 6d.		Gold Bock- 6d.
2 oz. 6d.		Porter Express
Signature of Doctor		

"NOT PRESCRIBABLE ON EC10": A Leeds pharmacist received from a customer two prescriptions. One he duly dispensed. The other is shown above. Items on the form were not "traditional merchandise" in his pharmacy.



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Drug Prophets

FROM its "teach-in" at Edinburgh on December 7 (see page 615) the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry may reassure itself on having emerged comparatively unscathed, at least so far as its immediate audience was concerned.

That the affair should have been headlined in one or two national newspapers as a "propaganda exercise" need not unduly worry anybody, for that is, of course, what it was. The Association had openly sponsored the event and in any case propaganda or counter-propaganda has been of the very essence of "teach-ins" since the term was first coined. That occasion is understood to have been at a University in the western United States, where the students took part in a manifestation not greatly different from a sit-down strike, in protest against the American Government's policy in Viet-Nam. To convert idle time into educational time the university authorities arranged for a confrontation of the "strikers" with a panel of political, military and other "experts" of varying opinions on the subject. Each was made to run the gauntlet of interruptions, whether from the students or from the other speakers—a price demanded by the students, no doubt, before they would agree to the stratagem of their elders. That guaranteed opportunity of interruption has remained the feature of a "teach-in," distinguishing it from a conventional "debate." It was the pattern followed at Edinburgh. An inevitable side-effect is that the chosen champions are brought face to face not only with critics in the audience but with their diametrical opponents among the openers. In those conditions any insincerity is apt to become apparent and any meretricious argument exploded. What remains is ideally a rationally tenable view and its rationally tenable opposite. Between them the "taught-in" must make his choice— influenced also, no doubt, by information required from other sources.

At Edinburgh those speakers scored most who knew best what positive line they were advocating. Professor Chain, the opener, proved an obvious "personality" hit among his mainly student audience, who may have become for that reason more receptive to his arguments. Principal among them was that the attack on drug profits was disproportionate. No drug bill saving, he contended, could come anywhere near 50 per cent. of present expenditure, yet even if it could that was only 5 per cent. of whole Health Service cost. The present system, under which manufacturers risked the money of

shareholders, not of the whole community, had brought about the discovery and development of new compounds that had brought many diseases under control. State-operated research, by contrast, had produced none in Russia and few elsewhere. Neither State nor academic laboratories could replace those of industry, the former because politicians and civil servants alike would avoid the risk of being accused of wasting public money; the university laboratories because they were geared to basic and exploratory rather than applied and development research. To the extent that the State or the universities expanded and multiplied their laboratories (as they would need to do to fulfil those functions) they would come to resemble the laboratories of industry, costing the community as much or more.

Dr. Kerr, the second speaker, was the spearhead of the opposite point of view. Though he admitted the extent of the industry's research contribution, he contended that many achievements of university and hospital laboratories had escaped public recognition. He attacked the pharmaceutical industry in Britain on two main grounds—namely that it spent more on promoting the sales of its products than in research into new remedies; and that, as 75 per cent. of the N.H.S. drug bill had been shown, he said, to be expended on products of subsidiaries of foreign companies, Britain was economically the loser, and the industry ought therefore to be nationalised.

Professor Perry's concern was with the wasteful costs to the nation of paying research-based prices for mixtures of known compounds, and of prescribing potent drugs to patients whose only real need was reassurance. The only remedy he saw for such waste was either the unacceptable one of limiting prescribers' freedom of choice or the alternative of educating practitioners to prescribe more judiciously.

Large profits on medicines were seen by Mr. Brian Inglis as inherently evil, inciting manufacturers to exploit drugs that were worthless; actively harmful; dangerous when used otherwise than for their specific purposes; or liable to give rise to resistant strains if used indiscriminately. Perhaps for lack of time Mr. Inglis did not explain by what machinery he would control profits so as to reverse those trends.

The two final speakers were avowed champions of the industry. Mr. Teeling Smith used graphs to prove that the profitability of the pharmaceutical industry was that of industry as a whole, and that allegations of excessive profits were "an extensive mythology." Mr. Williamson contended that profits from British research must be comparable with those of overseas manufacturers if Britain were not, ultimately, to have to import "at top prices" the products of those competitors or forgo the fruits of drug research.

There was an amount of "audience participation" that may have frustrated some of the speakers from fully expanding their argument. Yet it can hardly be said that any conspicuously new criticism of industry emerged from the floor, the attacks by cross-fire between the speakers themselves being far more devastating. All were forthright advocates who will no doubt continue to press their points of view in other fields of conflict. But may not shades of grey, perhaps, now begin to show where all was formerly darkly black or whiter than white?

So what emerges? Criticism certainly. Unresolved

anxieties for members of the Association to take away and worry about. *Shall we be left alone to carry on as we are doing? Are there not some of our number who take the money without providing the research? Ought we not, without waiting for others to do so, try to work out a just and uniformly applicable ratio of promotion costs to research costs?* And so on. Questions the critics implied rather than expressed. But no kill. Blood was not drawn at the "teach-in"—and why? Because none of the critics went on to formulate a constructive remedy for the ills he discerned—none, that is, except nationalisation, which even Dr. Kerr, who suggested it, seemed to mention apologetically, as if he could hardly hope to convince his hearers after the sledge-hammer battering the idea had had at the hands of Professor Chain.

Onward from Galen

* CHEMIST, TEACHER, AUTHOR AND REFORMER *

HALF a century ago, on December 18, died Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, distinguished for his experiments on vanadium, as founder of the Society of Chemical Industry, and in other ways. Born in London on January 7, 1833, Roscoe began his training in chemistry at the Liverpool Institute under W. H. Balmain. In 1848 he removed to University College, London, where he worked in the Birkbeck Laboratory under Alexander Williamson, by whom he was chosen as assistant when Williamson became professor of chemistry.

Roscoe graduated B.A., with honours in chemistry, and went on to Heidelberg to work with von Bunsen on measuring the chemical action of light. The reaction chosen for study was the gradual union, first observed by John Dalton, of hydrogen and chlorine under the influence of light. The process had been investigated in 1843 by J. W. Draper, who had noted an initial "inert period" that was ended when the sun shone on the chlorine standing over water before it was mixed with hydrogen. When their attention was drawn to the Draper experiment, Roscoe and von Bunsen put it to the test and found that isolated chlorine, when mixed with hydrogen over water, definitely revealed "photo-chemical induction." By preparing a standard photographic paper, Roscoe was able to compare the light of the sun at varying altitudes, and could measure diffused light from the sky. In 1857, shortly after his return to England, he took over the chair of chemistry at Owen's College, Manchester, in succession to Sir Edward Franklin. Under his direction the chemistry school attained such a high reputation that Owen's College acquired a new boost in scientific esteem.

Roscoe's most valuable contribution to chemistry was his work on vanadium. By preparing the pure element he was able to study its oxides and chlorides, which led him to the discovery that it belonged to the phosphorus-arsenic family, and not to that of chromium, as had formerly been supposed. Roscoe assigned to vanadium a new atomic weight that enabled Mendeléeff to fit it into its rightful category in the fifth group when he published his "Periodic System" in 1869. Roscoe's own "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," which appeared in 1866, was so successful, both in Britain and abroad, that it went into several editions. With Carl Schorlemmer he collaborated on a "Treatise on Chemistry" in 1877, undertaking the inorganic section of the work. The book has had many revisions and is still a standard work.

Besides being the founder of the Society of Chemical Industry, and its first president, Roscoe was also president of the Chemical Society, 1881-83, and of the British Association at Manchester in 1887. In 1885 he became Liberal M.P. for South Manchester, resigning from Owen's College

in consequence. In the House of Commons he helped pass legislation on ventilation in weaving sheds, on sewage disposal, and on the metric system. In 1895 he began experiments on the intermittent filtration of sewage, which resulted in methods that are now almost universal. Sir Henry Roscoe married in 1863, and had one son and two daughters. He died at Woodcote, near Leatherhead, on December 18, 1915.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

COUNCIL MEETING

(Concluded from C. & D., December 11, p. 596)

THE minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. W. M. DARLING), reported that a member had distributed from door to door cards referring to the dispensing services he had planned to give in his new pharmacy, contrary to paragraphs 7 and 21 of the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct. A letter of explanation and apology had been received from the member, to whose attention the advice in those paragraphs had been drawn. A news-sheet relating to a pharmacy owned by a limited company had been distributed in the grocery branches of an associated company. The Society had taken objection to that and the superintendent pharmacist had queried whether a similar news-sheet could be distributed from the pharmacy. The decision was that the distribution of the type of news-sheet in question was not acceptable in any circumstances.

A pharmacist was reported to have displayed an advertisement for cosmetics outside a ward in a local hospital; after correspondence he had agreed to withdraw it. Following a complaint concerning the advertising of a pharmaceutical preparation on bus tickets, the Committee had asked for an assurance from the member that the practice had ceased. It expressed strong disapproval of the reproduction by a manufacturing company in advertising material of part of the Society's certificate of registration; an apology had been received. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of a meeting of the Codex Revision Committee, presented by MR. K. HOLLAND, confirmed its intention as no adverse criticism concerning the proposed adoption of a 10-mil dose-volume for mixtures had been received, to adopt that dose-volume for the next Codex.

The British Standards Institution was reported to be setting up a committee to prepare necessary standards to ensure the suitability of metal tubes for use as containers of eye ointments. The wide range of strengths of eye-drops that would be included in the Supplement monographs, and changes in bactericide, had necessitated omitting tetraphenylboron assays from certain monographs pending further investigation.

The present method of assay of application of salicylic acid and sulphur had been reported to give high results, and an amended method had been approved for inclusion in the Supplement. A proposal to amend the title to cream of salicylic acid and sulphur was accepted.

It had been shown that hydrolysis of diamorphine occurred fairly rapidly during storage of linctus of diamorphine, and elixir of diamorphine and terpin, and the Committee have therefore confirmed its decision to insert a statement that the preparations should be recently prepared. The stability of diamorphine in non-aqueous solvents was being investigated with a view to simplifying the preparation of small quantities of the elixir and linctus. It was agreed in principle that only permitted food colourings should be used in colouring preparations described in the Formulary.

The inclusion of standards for content of drug in suppositories was reported to be under investigation. It was considered undesirable that the Codex should provide standards for tablets of shapes other than circular. The recommendations were adopted.

“TEACH-IN” ON DRUG PROFITS AND HEALTH

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 11, p. 589)

PROFESSOR PERRY, continuing his remarks, said that in 1958 one of three prescriptions was for a cough mixture, antacid, purgative or other simple preparation. By 1954 the proportion had dropped to one in five and the cost had risen from 5s. per prescription to 30s., the rise being accounted for by the widespread prescribing of antibiotics by 1964. Until 1850 the entire *materia medica* had been from plant sources. Recovery of patients today came jointly from confidence in doctor, treatment of symptoms and the use of drugs specific to the condition, the new factor being the specific drug. In an investigation into placebos some remarkable results had been obtained suggesting cures, but there had been shown to be some psychological differences between those who responded and those who were unresponsive. Confidence and specific remedies were both needed. Unfortunately it had been shown that drugs were being put to wrong uses (antibiotics against the common cold, for example). About fifty new compounds came into use each year. For each of those another fifty had failed on being given clinical tests and for each of the products failing on clinical test fifty more had been tested in laboratories. A possible 2½ million animal experiments were thus involved, and that accounted for the high cost of research. The situation was very different with new mixtures of known compounds. In them the capital investment was not necessarily high. He did not know how new drugs could be sensibly restricted, but their cost could be reduced by restricting prescribing to a limited range of products (a device that would be anathema to the medical profession) or by education.

Dangerous Situation

Doctors should be taught that it was dangerous to give an active drug when a patient wanted, but did not need, a drug. There was a case for a closer look at limiting manufacturers' advertising. Control of profit was best left to taxation, but there was no half-way house to



OPENING SPEAKERS AND CHAIRMAN: Professor E. B. Chain, F.R.S., Professor W. L. M. Perry, O.B.E., Professor R. H. Girdwood (chairman), Messrs. Brian Inglis, David L. Kerr, M.P., George Teeling-Smith and C. R. B. Williamson.

nationalisation. “We must either take the matter out of manufacturers' hands or leave them freedom.” A “research worker” from the floor said that drugs must be validated as well as developed. The test whether promotional literature should be accepted was whether it would be accepted for publication by reputable scientific journals.

Limit on Approaches to Doctor?

PROFESSOR PERRY agreed that there was too much literature and much of it bad. He thought the problem would bear looking at “but that is another question.” Manufacturers must be allowed to advertise, but a limit might be put on the amount permissible to any one doctor. There could also be scrutiny of the kind of advertisements.

MR. BRIAN INGLIS assumed that he had been chosen to represent the point of view of the laity. He had begun to look at drug profits when one company (D.D.S.A.) was asking £6 per 1,000 for tetracycline tablets against £60 per 1,000 from Pfizer, Ltd. In America the Federal Trade Commission had found that manufacturers were operating a ring and that a 1955 patent had been obtained under false pretences. (That statement was challenged by Mr. WRIGHT (Pfizer, Ltd.) who said that the

judge had pronounced the patent duly and legally issued.)

MR. INGLIS went on that his real concern was with large profits, not with possible dishonesty. He agreed that not all the amount described as profit was so in fact, since Kefauver and others had made no allowance for research. He cited four risks resulting from the constant stream of new drugs. One was that huge profits could be made out of a drug that was shown to be “not even as good as placebo.” That had happened to one tranquilliser and could in his view happen to another. He would not be at all surprised to find that all tranquillisers would at some future stage stand condemned from that point of view. The second danger was of actual dangerous effects from a drug (he cited thalidomide and MER29). The third risk was that the drug might be “dangerous but good.” He cited chloramphenicol, which had been put back into circulation “for typhoid only,” but had moved back to the top bracket as a broad-spectrum antibiotic. The fourth risk was of giving rise to resistant strains, and recent work had shown that it was a much greater danger than had been appreciated.

Slide Rules

MR. TEELING-SMITH projected a number of slides to illustrate, in turn, the influence of drug research on the decline of incidence of pneumonia, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and mental illness, and the benefits of pharmaceutical discoveries to the export trade of the country in which they were made. He showed comparative prices of products marketed in Britain and in other countries and other slides indicating competition among companies.

MR. TEELING-SMITH said that repeated allegations of excessive pharmaceutical profits had fostered “one of the most extensive mythologies of any in the world.” The average profitability of British pharmaceutical companies was almost exactly the same as the average for British industry as a whole. Their profit, as a percentage of capital employed, was 15 per cent., against 14 per cent. for all industry. Overseas companies earned high rates of return when they first started business in this country, but their rate of profit has recently been falling by 4 per cent. per



Audience at the teach-in.

year. Advertising was an essential activity for an industry with so spectacular a rate of innovation. Expenditure on pharmaceutical advertising could be described as a waste when its intention was to stimulate doctors to prescribe newer and better medicines. Britain was fortunate, not only to have the benefits of those medicines, but to have over £60 millions in pharmaceutical exports as well. Those could only be maintained if companies were allowed to participate in the normal commercial competition that characterised the industry's activities throughout the world.

When a questioner suggested that the decline in disease was due more to social conditions than to drugs, a general practitioner said he had worked in the Congo at a time when drugs were not available and had had to see children die from dysentery and pneumonia from lack of drugs.

MR. KERR asked why there could not be sale by a "Super Dunlop Committee" allowing the general practitioner to assess the material presented by a Government committee. PROFESSOR PERRY gave the answer to that question. He said that, on the B.P. Commission, there had been an effort to grade anti-histaminics but it had not been found possible to do so.

One Company's Figures

MR. C. R. B. WILLIAMSON, after "declaring his interest" as a director of a research-based and international company of U.S. parentage, said that in 1964 it had spent 13 per cent. of its sales income on all forms of promotion. Average return on capital employed over the past eight years had been 20 per cent., subject to tax and less cost of capital improvements, additions to plant, equipment for research, etc. About 33 per cent. of what the company produced at its factory in Britain was bought directly or indirectly by the National Health Service. 7 per cent. was bought in the U.K. by private bodies and 60 per cent. was exported.

It was often claimed that prices of prescription drugs were too high, yet the Board of Trade index for pharmaceutical preparations had risen by only 0.7 per cent. from 1954 to 1964. One of his company's products, frequently mentioned by critics, had been reduced in price five times in five years, saving the N.H.S., with other reductions, no less than £489,000. One side-effect of a price reduction in the home market was an almost inevitable price reduction abroad, often resulting in a loss of foreign currency the country badly needed. The pharmaceutical industry supplied products consumed by 53,000,000 patients, but less than 40,000 people—the physicians—took the use-decisions on behalf of the rest. If advertising had not to be directed at so small a number of decision-takers, few would even notice that any postal advertising was taking place at all.

By far the majority of doctors welcomed or at least saw manufacturers' representatives, and a recent survey, involving 7,000 doctors, had shown 72 per cent. to believe "that pharmaceutical representatives performed a useful service by calling on doctors, and were a valued source of information."

Some critics believed there was no need for the pharmaceutical company to promote its products by advertising. They believed that the doctor, because he received one or more professional journals and could get to refresher courses, needed no more. The practising physician could never read all the scientific and clinical reports on new drugs and still practise medicine. Some service had to be available by which he gained a summary of the information. Who should compile the data? The belief that an intelligent and conservative body like the medical profession can be bulldozed into prescribing by advertising pressure was discredited by any real knowledge of the profession and its attitude.

Would critics of the patent system as applied to drugs like to see inventors making discoveries which foreign countries could then exploit without paying a penny to Britain?

Unless there was a genuine attempt to understand the facts there was still a danger that those people would cause the baby to be thrown away with the bath water. If that happened, Britain would soon be importing at top prices the fruits of research carried out elsewhere. "And the politicians and others should be under no illusions; the public may accept a cheap drugs policy

for a while, but when they learn what it costs them in personal terms, they will soon turn on those who wanted to make them second class citizens," said Mr. Williamson.

At first sight few would wish to disagree with the proposition that it was wrong to make a profit from the sick. Mature reflection showed that it was impossible for anyone to render anything but gratuitous spare time service without profiting. Everyone from the building contractor to the laundryman had made a profit from serving the sick. Even if the pharmaceutical industry were taken into public ownership it was impossible to conceive of a situation where no one profited from the application of their labours to the alleviation of illness. Likewise it was impossible to imagine that the shortening of illness did not profit the nation as a whole. The question "What is a fair and reasonable profit?" was never answered, since even if a limit were fixed it would prove artificial. Under the present system an inefficient or unsuccessful business was eclipsed. No research costs could simply be charged to another account or paid out of the taxpayer's money. "I sincerely hope that this teach-in will have corrected some of the misconstructions amongst those present."

NIELSEN DRUG INDEX

Turnover and N.H.S. payments

AVERAGE weekly turnover of retail pharmacies during September-October was £6,660,000, a decrease of almost 8 per cent. from the previous peak summer period. National Health Service receipts were about 7 per cent. lower than during July-August. Independent chemists' total turnover attributable to the National Health Service again reached almost 40 per cent., multiples over 30 per cent. Average weekly cash sales were:—Large independents, £494; multiples, £459; medium independents, £275; small independents, £126, representing decreases from the previous period of multiples 8, all independents 9. Multiple pharmacies were estimated to have obtained 40.1 per cent. of total turnover during the period, the large, medium and small independents obtaining 11.9, 21.3 and 26.7 per cent. respectively. Average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:—Large independents, £286; multiples, £221; medium independents, £180; small independents, £115. During September independent pharmacies dispensed 65.3 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,267 per shop per month), the multiple pharmacies 34.7 per cent. (1,922). National Health Service payments amounted to 30.5 per cent. of turnover in multiple pharmacies, 35.9 per cent. in large independents, 38.9 per cent. in the medium independents and 41.8 per cent. in small independent pharmacies.

An investigation by the Nielsen organisation has confirmed the substantial increase in number of prescriptions since the removal of the dispensing fee, accompanied by increased movement of "ethical" items through chemists. That gain for prescription

drugs has not resulted in loss of sales volume among a broad list of proprietary brands, but rather has slowed their rate of growth. The *Nielsen Researcher*, November-December, comments that, bearing in mind that six months is too short an interval to judge any basic change in habits of acquiring medications, "the awareness of free prescription drugs may spread . . . or it may be that what seemed to be a good way to save a couple of shillings will become less attractive the next time if it requires a visit to the doctor's waiting room and the inconvenience of waiting then for the prescription to be dispensed—two inconveniences in an age of unparalleled growth of 'convenience goods.' . . ." The organisation states that, whatever the effect of free prescriptions on individual items, the new order could have a beneficial effect on the chemist and, in total, on those in partnership with him in moving goods through his pharmacy to the consuming public. It is pointed out that the prescribing of a product can gradually, but significantly, contribute to growth in counter sales when it is available without prescription. Any significant increase in prescription volume must result in more traffic within the pharmacy and provide more opportunity for impulse purchases. "Specialised departments such as those offering photographic supplies, baby goods, cosmetics and toiletries would seem to be among the logical beneficiaries of the prescription traffic increase." To support that belief the statement refers to the manner in which chemists' sales of toiletries have progressed "in spite of the lack of merchandising effort in some chemist shops" and of increasingly active competition from other shops.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY CLOSINGS

	Thursday, Dec. 23	Friday, Dec. 24	Saturday, Dec. 25	Monday, Dec. 27	Tuesday, Dec. 28	Wednesday, Dec. 29	
ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., LTD., 11 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1.	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden.
ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1
AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., Liverpool, 1	Open	Prescription service till 1 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Closed December 30 and January 1, 1966. Skeleton staff till 1 p.m. December 31
BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., Brighton	Open	Closed from noon, Skeleton staff till 3 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	
BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey	Open	Closed from 1 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service available
BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex	Open	Closed from 12 noon, Skeleton staff till closing time	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
BUTLER & CRISPE, LTD., 80 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	
CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES, LTD., 85 Church Road, Hove, 3, Sussex	Open	Closed skeleton staff till 4 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
CRODDLES LABORATORIES, LTD., Basingstoke, Hants	Open	Closed skeleton staff till 4 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
DSTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service available
H. B. DDLING, LTD., Dagenham, Essex	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service available
GEIGY (U.K.), LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Wytenshaw, Manchester, 23	Open	Closed from 1.15 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service available
Isleworth	Open	Closed from 1.15 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service available
GLAXD LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford and Dukinfield warehouses	Open	Closed from 12 noon Skeleton staff till 4 p.m.	Closed	Skeleton staff till noon	Open		
Bargeddie warehouse	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Closed January 1 and 3, 1966
HDRICKS, LTD., pharmaceutical division, Slough, Bucks	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
Earlsfield, London	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
Birmingham	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
Grangemouth	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Closed January 3 and 4, 1966
INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD., London and Thetford, Norfolk	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	
KELDON, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
MACARTHYS, LTD., Romford, Southend, Lee, S.E.12, Camberwell, S.E.5, and Wembley	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open till 12.30 p.m.	Open	
Manchester	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open till 12.30 p.m.	Open	Closed January 1, 1966
Glasgow	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Closed January 1 and 3, 1966
MARTINDALE-SAMOORE, LTD., Salem Road, London, W.2	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	
MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Ansafone service. Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
MERCK SHARP & DOWME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts	Open	Closed from 1 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Aberdeen	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Closed January 3 and 4, 1966
NORTHERN PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Bradford, 1	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open till 12 noon	Open	Emergency telephone: Bradford 76547
OPTREX, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	
PAINES & BENT LTD., Greenford, Middlesex	Closed from 3.30 p.m.	Skeleton staff for post orders only till 12 noon	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
Crewe	Open	Closed from 12 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
Carfin	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Closed January 1, 3 and 4, 1966
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex	Open	Closed from 10 a.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
Cumbernauld dépôt	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Closed from 12 noon, December 31, till January 4, 1966
PHARMAX, LTD., Crayford, Kent	Open	Closed, Skeleton staff 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., Wembley Park, Middlesex	Closed from 4 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD., Liverpool and Twickenham	Open	Closed from 1 p.m.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
TRUFOOD, LTD., Guildford, Surrey	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden
UNICHEM, LTD., All branches	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15: The markets were again subdued during the week. As the stocktaking season is approaching, no improvement is expected for several weeks. The once popular practice of placing orders for delivery after the completion of stocktaking seems to be dying out—some would say it was already dead. In its place is a hand-to-mouth business no doubt resulting from the current tight-money policy of the Government. Among CRUDE DRUGS there were few price movements and only one important change, namely MENTHOL. The Brazilian variety was short with forward and spot rates up by 2s. 6d. lb., while Chinese menthol was up by one shilling per lb. PERU BALSAM eased by a further sixpence per lb. IPECACUANHA was mostly unchanged excepting Costa Rican for shipment, which was down one shilling per lb. Among AROMATIC SEEDS, Indian DILL at 105s. cwt. was 7s. 6d. dearer.

LEMONGRASS OIL did not maintain the advanced rates of the previous week and shipment offers were down by about 3s. per kilo, a move which brought out spot offers. Brazilian and Chinese PEPPERMINT were marked up by threepence or sixpence per lb., depending on delivery date.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £64 1s. 6d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, 33s. 7d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d., and powder, B.P.C. 1949, 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHIC ACID, 20 per cent., 10s. 8d.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P., 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P., in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 3d., duty paid.

ALOES.—(Per cwt.), Cape prunes, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATIO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 29s per cwt.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: lower grade 30s. spot nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. 6d. nominal. PERU: 29s. 6d., spot; shipment, 28s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 35s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppo greens, spot, 32s. 6d. per lb. Ceylon greens, 35s., spot. Prime seed, none available spot; 36s., c.i.f. indicated.

CASCARA.—Spot, 225s. per cwt.; 1965 peel for shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. scarce.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 470s., c.i.f. for shipment.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. per lb. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot offered at 5s. per lb., shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.), Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 195s., c.i.f. for new crop. African, spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 420s., shipment, March-April, 400s., c.i.f., quoted. Cochin, spot, 290s.; December-January shipment, 235s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 67s., spot; shipment, 66s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot cleared; shipment, 54s., c.i.f.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 48s. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED.—Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s., in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 32s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 36s., duty paid. Spanish, 35s. duty paid.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SEEDS, — (Per cwt.), ANISE.—Spanish, 245s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 162s. 6d. spot. CELERY.—Indian, 195s., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 65s., duty paid; shipment Moroccan whole, new crop, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Moroccan, 330s., in bond; Syrian, 327s. 6d. in bond. Shipment, Moroccan, 307s. 6d., c.i.f. Syrian, 295s., c.i.f.; Indian, 305s., c.i.f. DILL—Indian quoted at 125s. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 127s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 145s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, short at 65s., duty paid; shipment, 49s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English quoted from 65s. to 90s. as to quality.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 127s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 105s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 250s. per cwt.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Continental root at 300s. to 305s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharge.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.), BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 400s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 300s.; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 620s.; shipment, 537s. 6d., c.i.f.

Essential andExpressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 7s. per lb. spot. Forward, 7s. 3d.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian spot, 16s. 3d.; shipment, 15s. 10d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 7d. lb., duty paid.

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

GERANIUM—Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 28s.; shipment, 27s., c.i.f., per kilo.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 65s. per lb. English distilled, 95s. to 100s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Spot 102s. 6d. to 105s. in bond; shipment.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f. and spot, 12s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 48s. to 49s., as to source.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14: GLYCERIN was reported as being a firm and active market. Imported SULPHATHIAZOLE, N.F., has been boosted five cents to \$1.62 a lb. SARSAPARILLA from Mexico advanced two cents to 47 cents a lb. IPECACUANHA for re-sale is easier with the whole at \$9.25 per lb., down 25 cents. EUCALYPTOL was down 10 cents at \$1.40 a lb., and PIMENTO LEAF OIL, 15 cents at \$3.80 a lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 24

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

THRODIN, 880,646, by Twyford Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10, CLEMIPEN, 884,304, by Biochemie, G.m.b.H., Kundl, Tyrol, Austria.

For disinfectants (5)

SNO FLO, 882,291, by Sno Flo, Ltd., Nottingham, SANI-DIS, 882,664, by Sani-Service (Shipley), Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.

For haematinic and nutritional pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

IBERET, 882,748, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

BRE-A-COL, 884,046, by Sterling Products International, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For serums being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

EQUISERUM, 884,297, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; herbicides, insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; and sterilising preparations and disinfectants (5)

TIO, 8877,830, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For photographic instruments and apparatus, and parts and fittings (9)

EPHOS, 876,642, by Electronic and Photographic Supplies, Ltd., London, N.3.

For brushes (16) and (21)

THE TRIBESMAN, 883,556, 883,380, by Spa Brushes, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 1

For chemical products used in industry; chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, etc. (1) and for bleaching preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps (3)

TVAX, 879,248-49, by A. B. Casco, Stockholm, 11, Sweden.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

DU LUNDI, 866,143, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For all goods (3)

FABERGE CERAMIC GLAZE, 8854,691, by Faberge, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

WAITROSE, 8873,269, by Waitrose, Ltd., London, W.1.

UNILEVER, 879,310, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For preparations for the hair (3)

MOUNTAIN KING, 877,459, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics, preparations for the hair and dentifrices (3)

BRISA, 878,061, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For cosmetics; and sun-tanning preparations being non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

BELNOVO, 882,298, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For veterinary preparations for dogs (5)

GARANTOL CONTRA-DOG, 8867,798, by Garantol-Gesellschaft Grube & Co., K.G., Göttingen, Baden, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CARITMON, 876,718, by N.V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken V/H Brocades-Sticeman & Pharmacis, Amsterdam, Holland.

FLAVACYN, 877,051, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

MACMIRROR, MAGMILOR, 876,974, 878,542, by Polichimica Sap. S.P.A., Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

FIRMADIL, 882,025, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

EXTREN, 884,662, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use (5)

FEFOI, 882,871, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of skin conditions for human and veterinary use (5)

TRYDECYL, 883,500, by Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd., London, S.E.26.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

ATROMIDIN, 883,808, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

ANAERGOL, ANNOVAX, 884,961-62, PERIGEN, PERMAXAV, 884,964-65, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5) and for small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metals or coated therewith); combs; brushes, etc. (21)

WAITROSE, B873,270, B873,272, by Waitrose, Ltd., London, W.1.

For cinematographic instruments and photographic instruments and parts and fittings (9)

TRI-O-MATIC, 879,303, by K.K. Erumo-Sha, Nagoya, Japan.

For surgical and medical instruments and apparatus, and parts (10)

SLENDERTONE, 876,093, by Slendertone, Ltd., London, N.1.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 17

Process for the introduction of a 17α -ethyethyl- 17β -hydroxy grouping into gona-4,9-dien-3 one steroids and the products obtained. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,015,012.

Production of ketones. Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,015,003.

Steroid compounds and processes for their preparation. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,015,014.

Steroid compounds and processes. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,015,015-17.

Photo-sensitive compositions. Horizons, Inc. 1,015,018.

Photographic material containing an ester of phosphoric acid. Gevaert Photoproducten, N.V. 1,015,023.

Salts and quaternary salts of basic esters of substituted hexahydro benzilic acids, and a method of preparing same. Spofa, Sdrozeni Podniku Pro Zdravotnickou, Vyrobu, 1,015,024.

Photographic material for the silver dyestuff bleaching method. CIBA, Ltd. 1,015,025.

Derivatives of 2-oxazolidinone and the preparation thereof. Science Union et Cie, Soc. Francaise de Recherche Medicale. 1,015,026.

Photographic materials. Ilford, Ltd. 1,015,027.

Halogenated diphenylsulphides and polymer compositions containing them. F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd. 1,015,028.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing barbituric acid derivatives. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,015,029.

Anorexigenic compositions. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,015,030.

Photographic objective. Carl Zeiss-Stiftung. 1,015,039.

Process for purifying α -methyl- β -(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-alanine. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,015,059.

Process for producing 5-amino-4-imidazole-n-succinocarboxamide riboside. Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,015,066.

Production of solid potassium metabisulphite. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,015,067.

Fumaric and maleic acid dinitrile. Deutsche Gold-und-Silber-Scheideanstalt. 1,015,079.

Methods and devices for cleaning and/or sterilizing bottle filling apparatus. Udec, Ltd. 1,015,188.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 31.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Home Safety Booklet

AN 8-p. booklet on home safety is being made available free to the public through chemists stocking Delrosa rosehip syrup during January and February, 1966. The booklet, in the "Child Health" series of the manufacturers, Phillips Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, covers situations in which accidents are likely to happen in the home and suggests ways of preventing or dealing with them. Showcards and booklets are available through the company's representatives.

PRESS ADVERTISING

P & M-WARRICK, Penarth Street, London, S.E.15: Rinse, Meggezene and McGegson dyspepsia tablets. In national Press.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2: Philips Photoflux "Magic Moments" contest. In *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror* and other mass circulation newspapers. December to February.RICHARDS & APPLEBY, LTD., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1: Gem powder shampoo spray. In *Woman's Mirror*, *Honey, She, Vanity Fair, Flair* and *Everywoman*. January to March, 1966.PUBLICATIONS
Catalogues and Lists

FBA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex: Price list (November).

FISON'S SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: Catalogue of laboratory equipment (pp. 204).

Booklets and leaflets

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex: "Bristol Laboratories . . . the house that research built" (booklet describing the company's history, achievements and current make-up).

GEORGE T. GURR, LTD., 136 New King's Road, London, S.W.6: "Romanowsky and allied stains" (6-p. leaflet).

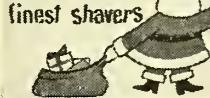
HILGER & WATTS, LTD., 98 St. Pancras Way, Camden Road, London, N.W.1: "2-Metre grazing incidence vacuum spectrograph, E.580" (4-p. brochure).

THOMAS COLLATOR DIVISION, GORON & GOTCH MARKETING, LTD., 75 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4: "Low cost booklets, brochures, manuals and house journals with a small offset and a Thomas automatic collator" (16-p. booklet including description of Macarths, Ltd., printing department).

DISPLAY MATERIAL

MARCEL FRANCK & CO. (LONDON), LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4: Free counter display unit with every order for the company's handbag atomiser range.

REMINGTON

the world's
finest shavers

SEASONABLE: Show matter for Remington shavers.

COMING EVENTS

Monday, December 20

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. D. C. Drummond (Infection Control Laboratory, Tolworth) on "Recent Developments in the Control of Commensal Rodents."

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

SIX case reports of small-bowel ulceration associated with medication by an enteric-coated diuretic and potassium chloride tablets (Hydro-Saluric-K) are presented from Liverpool, Southport and Rhyd. The authors mention that fifty-three cases of ulceration of the small intestine have been reported since 1963: forty-eight of the patients had been taking enteric-coated thiazide and potassium chloride tablets and a further three may have been. A leading article in the *B.M.J.* adds that such ulceration may represent a sensitivity reaction similar to that provoked by aspirin. It would therefore be wise to warn patients taking thiazide-and-potassium combinations to report any gastro-intestinal symptoms. The article also says that where potassium is needed it is best given separately in an effervescent form. (*B.M.J.*, December 11, pp. 1409, 1383.)

CLINICAL thermometers should, ideally, be thoroughly wiped after use then immersed in a suitable disinfectant for a period of several minutes, says a medical memorandum from a general practitioner and the director of the public health laboratory, Worcester. In general practice where that is impracticable, the thermometer should be thoroughly wiped after use with cotton wool soaked in disinfectant. The findings are based on a survey lasting four-and-a-half years in which 157 patients were examined and ten disinfectants tested. Satisfactory disinfectants were found to be 70 per cent. ethyl alcohol, Hibitane 2 per cent., Milton (1 part in 10), Roccal, T.C.P., and Lyseptol. (*B.M.J.*, December 11, p. 1414.)

PROFESSOR D. A. Norton (head of the school of pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology) writes to the *Lancet* concerning the incidence of eye infections at a Birmingham hospital.

tal in 1964. He emphasises that the training of the pharmacist in the theory and practice of sterilisation puts him in a unique position to advise upon technical problems that arise in hospital and general practice. There is reason to believe, he says, that the full potential of the pharmaceutical services is not always realised. (*Lancet*, December 11, p. 1237.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT. Effect of, on duration of excretion of *Salmonella typhimurium* by children. *Brit. med. J.*, December 4, p. 1343.

MECLOFENOXATE. Treatment of migraine with. *Practitioner*, December, p. 808.

RESPONSE TO DRUGS of isolated human colonic muscle. *Lancet*, December 4, p. 1161.

TETANUS. Prevention of. *Brit. med. J.*, December 4, p. 1333.

SELF-POISONING. *Brit. med. J.*, December 4, p. 1336.

ERYTHROSE. Studies on the inhibitory effect of, on the development of experimental cholera. *Brit. med. J.*, December 4, p. 1351.

INTERNATIONAL ATTACK on atherosclerosis. *W.H.O. Chronicle*, December, p. 477.

DEXAMETHASONE and DEXAMETHASONE-ASPIRIN in the treatment of chronic rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet*, December 11, p. 1203.

HUMAN GONADOTROPHINS. Thromboembolic phenomena after ovarian stimulation with. *Lancet*, December 11, p. 1213.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Probable mode of action of. *Brit. med. J.*, December 11, p. 1394.

D-PENICILLAMINE. Stone dissolution with, in cystinuria. *Brit. med. J.*, December 11, p. 1408.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. Small-bowel ulceration induced by. *Brit. med. J.*, December 11, p. 1409.

DISINFECTING THE CLINICAL THERMOMETER. *Brit. med. J.*, December 11, p. 1414.

MACUSINE B: further pharmacology. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, December, p. 788.

PARAMEZ (a mixture of 1,1'-dimethyl-4, 4'-bipyridium chloride and sulphadimidine) for the treatment of coccidiosis in fowls. *Vet. Rec.*, December 11, p. 1498.

NEOMYCIN SULPHATE. The effect of, upon the intestinal flora of the young pig, with special reference to *Escherichia coli*. *Vet. Rec.*, December 11, p. 1504.

ESTROGENS. Protective effect of, against the toxic decomposition products of tribromoethanol. *Nature*, December 11, p. 1098.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS. Inhibition of conjugation by. *Nature*, December 11, p. 1101.

PAPAVERINE. Treatment of strokes with. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 29, p. 957.

TOPICAL HYDROQUINONE for depigmentation. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 29, p. 962.

HYDROQUINONE as a depigmenting agent. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 29, p. 965.

MECLIZINE, CYCLIZINE, and CHLORCYCLIZINE. Teratogenic effect of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 29, p. 987.

ALCOHOL EMULSIONS. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, November, p. 665.

CONVENIENCE PARENTERALS. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, November, p. 671.

EMULSION STABILITY. *Drug and Cosmetic Ind.*, November, p. 679.

ANTI-DIARRHOEAL ACTIVITY of the root of *Caesalpinia bonducu* (Flem). *Indian J. Pharm.*, November, p. 307.

PYRIDOXINE. Colorimetric estimation of, in vitamin-supplemented liver extract. *Indian J. Pharm.*, November, p. 308.

ORAL POLIOVIRUS VACCINE. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 22, p. 872.

ALLERGY. Broadening horizons of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 22, p. 890.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO. OF NATIONAL DISTILLERS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, S.A. Capital Fr. 1,000,000. Registered in Switzerland. British address: Auckland House, New Zealand Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, where Albert J. Kolb is authorised to accept service of process and notices. Directors: Ernest T. Hoch, Etzelstrasse 30, Zurich, Dr. Hans Berger, John C. Bierwirth, William P. Marsh, Jr., and Dr. Paul Stadlin.

SANCAR, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers and processors of chemicals and drugs, etc. Directors: Martin Stein and Gordon Richards. R.O.: 282 Kensington High Street, London, W.14.

VESTRIC, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists and manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, chemicals, cosmetics, etc. Directors: Frank W. Griffin and Austin E. Bide. Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

E. WHITCOMBE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of chemists and druggists carried on by E. Whitcombe, etc. Subscribers: William F. Whiteley and John B. Wilding, 1 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3. R.O.: 1 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period December 26
to January 1, 1966

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	3/90	3/120	2/60	3/120	1/30	1/30	2/45	2/80	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/30
Anadin ...	2/60	4/74	1/30	—	1/30	2/60	—	1/40	6/65	2/60	3/90	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro ...	1/60	—	—	—	1/60	1/60	—	1/60	—	2/120	4/240	2/120	—	4/240
Bisodol ...	5/35	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	5/25	—	—	3/45	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contac 400 ...	—	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades	6/135	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	4/90	—	—
Mac throat sweets ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—
Penetrol ...	—	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Rennies ...	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	3/90
SR tooth-paste ...	10/300	6/180	5/150	8/240	7/210	2/60	3/90	3/90	5/150	2/60	4/120	2/60	—	8/240

Cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1965

Acimeton (292 C) tablets	D	Carovit (292 C) tablets	Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon)†T5
Adreson (917 Organon)T5		Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex)	tablets 1mgm 100 54 0
tablets 5mgm 100 12 Oea — 18 0		eau de cologne spray —	— 6 9
500 53 Oea — 79 6		Charm (1327 W5L)	tablets 1mgm 100 15 0
25mgm 100 48 Oea — 72 0		hairpins Polypak 41 0	— 28 1
500 225 Oea — 337 6		(1 gross) 10 3	5mgm 100 15 Oea
Alupent (154 B)	D	(1 gross) 6	500 67 6ea — 22 6
(distributors 501 Geigy)		Cleer (1262 UL)	500 67 6ea — 101 3
tablets 20mgm		Cleer (1552 UL)	Dienoestrol (179 BDH)
1000 186 8ea — 280 0		Color & Style (597 HCL)	tablets 0.3mgm 1000
Amnident (1178 Stafford)	D	Compactoid (339 CG)	Diltron (1262 UL)
toothpaste 41gm 15 9		first aid outfit	Diltron (1552 UL)
75gm 22 9		motorists A45 68 0	Dimol (376 Dimol) existing entry
tooth powder		tropical A99 69 9ea	Dimol (376 Dimol)
42gm 12 0		—	(distributors 49 AF)
100gm 17 9		Coopaphene (295 CM&R) existing entry	tablets B 48 29 6
Amurol (1492 Baum)	D	Coopaphene (295 CM&R)	A or B 100 44 6
sugarless fruit drops		liquid drench 1qt 20 7½ea	syrup 16oz 90 0
30 0		1gall 75 0ea	— 27 6
Ananase (117 BPL)		Corega (1178 Stafford)	— 22 6
tablets 48 30 Oea 7 6ea 37 6		denture powder	Dimotapp (1071 Robins)
Andre Philippe (48 AP)		49gm 28 0	elixir 16oz 18 10ea
hand cream 3½oz		100gm 46 0	tablets L.A. 100 33 Sea
5 11 4		—	500 160 Oea —
Softaire sachet 7	D	Cortisone (1263 Upjohn)T5	Dinky (810 Maw)
Ansun (50 AL)		tablets 25mgm 20 11 9ea	feeder glass
chilblain paint 12 0		40 23 6ea	360.00 16 6
Antiphlogistine (369 DL)		—	polythene 360.01 20 6
poultice 5oz 23 2		Co-tabs (292 C)	Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex)
10½oz 38 0		suspension 10mls	eau de cologne spray —
16oz 59 6		Q.11 quinidin.	— 44 0
dp 2lb 93 10		125mgm 100 274 0	Efcor telan (518 Glaxo)
dp 5lb 16 9ea		250 55 9ea	intra-articular injection vial
Antzora (47 Anestan)		Q.12 200mgm 100 430 0	Equatrate (1352 Wyeth)†s48
foam after shave 54 6		250 88 3ea	tablets 50 77 0
pex (975 PD5)		Q.13 300mgm 100 640 0	250 340 0
bergamot conditioner		250 132 0ea	— 8 7
2½oz 41 0		Crampex (657 IL)	Eurax (501 Geigy) existing entry
hair sheen 1oz 62 0		tablets 8 20 6	Eurax (501 Geigy)
Pre-Strate 2½oz 62 0		24 —	lotion 60mls 36 0
cream press 2oz 80 0		5 2	120mls 63 0
conditioner "5"		—	500mls 18 0ea
2oz 80 0		Crest Naturac (1203 Surex)	— 27 0
pisate (1352 Wyeth)†s48		protectives, lubricated teat	ointment 30gm 27 0
tablets 10 34 6 — 3 10		72 0	120gm 66 0
100 311 0 — 34 7		(1 gross)	— 8 3
Artane (746 Lederle)†s48		Cuckoo (453 Fecher)	hydrocortisone cream T5
tablets 2mgm 6 10ea —		babies ear cap 56 0	76 0
1000 57 2ea — 85 9		menthol snuff 8 0	— 9 6
5mgm 100 13 8ea — 20 6		Curacho (336 Curacho)	Euvitol (34 A&H)†s48
1000 113 4ea — 170 0		embrocation 3oz 20 0	elixir 4oz 51 0
Atomist (495 Gardner)		6oz 32 9	2 litres 52 0ea
perfume spray		(vet.) 3oz 18 0	tablets 20 52 0
FT/2 108 0 27 0 —		massage cream 6oz 27 0	250 37 8ea
urofac (340 C of GB) existing entry	I	2oz 20 0	— 12 9
urofac (259 CM&R)T5VPO		medicated bath salts 12oz 20 0	tablets 13 0
food supplement (vet.)		5 0	9 5ea
2A		dog shampoo 3oz 24 0	65 11
3lb 15 0ea — 20 0		80oz 14 0ea	Familia (304 Costa)
10lb 42 9ea — 57 0		D	baby food 7oz 33 0
50lb 161 3ea — 215 0		Curacho (336 Curacho)	Ferraniacolor (1500 MM&M)
10lb 61 6ea — 82 0		6oz 32 9	cine film pre-striped
50lb 234 4½ea — 312 6		(vet.) 3oz 18 0	8mm reversal 50ft —
Ain d'Or (597 HCL)		massage cream 6oz 27 0	First Aid Cases (1155 5&N)
bubbling bath oil pottery pack		2oz 20 0	8150 —
175 4 42 9 25 0		medicated bath salts 12oz 20 0	8042 —
Ambino (453 Fecher)	D	5 0	8125 —
teething rings 3 6 — 51 2		dog shampoo 3oz 24 0	8155 —
ernalns (975 PD5)		80oz 14 0ea	agricultural B.1 —
hair cream 6oz 128 0 32 0 18 0		D	B.2 —
etnesol (518 Glaxo)		Cussons (338 Cussons)	factory F.1 —
lotion spray		Imperial Leather shampoo 19 0	F.2 —
etnesol-N (518 Glaxo)		4 9	F.3 —
lotion spray		Cycloserine (1303 Wandler)T5	food hygiene 8125A —
isomutho (68 AH)		tablets 250mgm	motorists holdall 8025 —
compound 22oz 25 6ea — —		100 128 4ea	public vehicles 8207 —
Iue Box (810 Maw)		500 633 4ea	D
11 9ea 1 2ea 18 6		Davenol (1352 Wyeth)†s7	Fisherman's Friend (771 LCPL)
ronchilator (97 Bayer) existing sizes		linctus 4oz 41 9	family linctus 19 0
ronchilator (97 Bayer)†s7		40oz 30 0ea	throat and chest lozenges 9 0
measured dose nebuliser	D	D	— 2 3
12.5mls 14 0ea — 21 0		Daxaids (1262 UL)	Folvite (746 Lederle)
refill 12 6ea — 18 9		Daxaids (1552 UL)	solution 15mgm/ml 10mls 3 4ea
rylcreem (105 BTD)	D	Delta-Cortef (1263 Upjohn)T5	— 5 0
gift dispenser 55 11 13 11½ 7 6		tablets 5mgm 100 15 0ea	Form Cut (1156 F5)
refill 210cc 33 6 8 4½ 4 6		500 67 6ea	adhesive fingertip bandage 24 0
Calgon (26 A&W)		Delta-Genacort (1530 Fisons)T5	— 3 0
descaler sachet		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	Formopex (969 Fizer)
4oz 22 6 — 2 6		500 18 9ea	foot rot aerosol (vet.) —
		5 9	Gem (365 Demuth)
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	(distributors 1054 R&A)
		500 67 6ea	dry shampoo aerosol 47 5
		D	Gerber (200 B&P)
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	baby cereals 8oz 16 2
		ampoules 40 bu 25	— 11 10
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	6 11
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
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		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
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		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
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		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
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		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
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		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	
		tablets 1mgm 100 54 0	
		500 18 9ea	
		5 9	
		5mgm 100 15 0ea	
		500 67 6ea	
		D	
		Depot-Glumorin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 40 bu 25	
		Depot-Procafin (452 FBA)	
		ampoules 5mls 5	
		Di-Adreson (917 Organon)†T5	

D	Glumorin (452 FBA) dry substance 10 bu 5 tablets 30bu 20	—	—	spindle suction bell vacuum bust cup	—	—	17 6	D	Reedette (1169 G5&S) toothbrush holder 37 0	3 8½	4 11
D	Guerlain (548 Guerlain) beaute d'un soir —	—	42 0	D	Matthew's (1085 RB) Matthew's (409 EH) Max Factor (813 MF) for men Clear-gel 40 0	—	8 6	D	Resochin (452 FBA) tablets 1000	—	—
D	Haemostatic Erce (292 C) ampoules 10mls 6 120 0	—	15 0	D	Myctifradin (1263 Upjohn) TS tablets 0.5gm 20 37 6ea	—	52 6	D	Revivex (597 HCL) hair conditioner Rheomacrodex (1497 PGBL) TS (distributors 802 M5) 10% in dextrose 500mls 40 Oea	—	—
I	Halex (560 Halex) toothbrush Lectro-dent K10 45 Oea 9 7ea 69 6	—	—	D	Mycivin (147 Boots) TS syrup 170mls 33 6ea	—	5 9	D	10% in normal saline 500mls 40 Oea	—	—
I	Hematrix (810 Maw) suppositories 39 0 8 8 5 9	—	—	I	Nair (235 Carteret) cream sachet 14 1 (1 doz)	3 6	1 11	D	Saf-T-Coil (1574 DBMP) intra-uterine device —	—	29 0
I	Henninevrin (68 AH)†s4B tablets 25 15 8ea 3 11ea —	—	—	D	Natrodale (1513 Rodale) Dolomite magnesium tablets 100 4 6ea	—	—	D	Salazopyrin (1497 PGBL)†s4B (distributors 802 M5) tablets 0.5gm 100 30 8ea	—	46 0
D	Hico (785 Macarthy)	100 50 9ea 12 8ea —	—	D	500 18 Oea	—	6 9	D	500mls 40 Oea	—	172 0
I	Hico (792 M&GG)	1000 457 6ea 114 4ea —	—	D	rose hip capsules 200mgm 50 8 Bea	—	18 9	D	En-tabs 100 36 10ea	—	55 3
D	Honey Pine (785 Macarthy) cough sweets 18 0 4 6 (3 doz) (3 doz)	—	22 0	D	200 31 Bea	—	27 0	D	Sanamycin (452 FBA) ampoules 200mcgm 25	—	—
I	Hooper's (Dr. John) (815 MR&Co.) female pills 13 6 3 4½ 2 0	—	—	I	350 50 Oea	—	75 0	D	Schacht (1220 CT) colostomy appliance 40 Oea	—	50 0
I	Hudnut (631 Hudnut) Cream of Cactus 511 78 0 19 6 11 6	—	—	D	Nescafe (883 Nestle) existing entry Nescafe (883 Nestle) sachets 72 75 5 (1 doz)	—	—	D	spares elastic belt 8 0ea	—	10 0
D	Hudson's Eumenthol (619 HMO) pastilles 17 2 4 4 2 6	—	—	I	tin 1cz 65 7 (4 doz)	—	—	D	foam sponge rings 1 7ea	—	2 0
I	Inecto (1028 Rapido) Hair Magic 27 0 6 9 4 0	—	—	I	2oz 124 0 (4 doz)	—	—	D	plastic flange rings 8 4½ea	—	10 6
I	Hi-life bleach 27 0 6 9 4 0	—	—	I	4oz 114 9 (2 doz)	—	—	D	plastic locking rings 8 4½ea	—	10 6
I	Jaslyn (1070 Windsor) soap coal tar 2003 11 0 2 8 1 6	—	—	I	8oz 108 6 (1 doz)	—	—	D	polythene bags (100) 12 Oea	—	15 0
I	Jeyes (671 Jeyes) Freshbin dredger 1lb 13 6	—	—	I	blend 37 2oz 34 6 4oz 65 10	—	—	D	Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) protectives, tear 60 0 (1 gross)	—	3 0
I	Jeypine (671 Jeyes) medium 15 3 —	—	1 8	I	Nestle (451 F&J) Nestle Lite 46 3 11 7 6 9	—	—	D	Snopleat (1155 S&N) absorbent wool 10 0	—	1 3
I	K285 (147 Boots) glove powder 1 kilo 11 6ea —	—	17 3	D	Neutraphylline (292 C) with phenobarb, tablets and suppositories	—	—	D	Soothe (1262 UL)	—	—
I	1 5 kilo 52 6ea —	—	78 9	D	Ninona (210 B&C) washing squares 16 6	—	2 1	D	Soothe (1552 UL)	—	—
I	1 2½ kilo 121 6ea —	—	182 3	D	Nixir (529 Gorney) after shave milk 48 0	12 0	7 0	D	Soraya (100 BI) six eye wrinkle treatment —	—	—
I	Kodak (711 Kodak) cameras Brownie 127 16 9½ea 4 2ea 30 0	—	—	D	Nopaine (1000 PPL) first aid spray 4oz 34 0 8 6 5 0 6oz 54 8 13 8 8 0	—	—	D	twelve eye wrinkle treatment —	—	27 6
I	case 4 7ea 1 2ea 8 3	—	—	D	Noshok (453 Fecher) caustic pencils 5 7 1 5 10	—	—	D	refill pads (3) —	—	42 0
I	outfit 41 11ea 9 4ea 72 8	—	—	D	Novavon (100 BI) audio-sonic vibrator —	—	315 0	D	Southalls (1164 55L) sanitary towels —	—	12 6
I	La India (975 PDS) deodorant stick 55 0 13 9 8 0	—	—	D	Omponop (1074 Roche)†s4D Tubunic ampoule syringe 30mgm/ml.	—	—	D	luxury soft size 1 23 2 size 2 27 2	—	2 5
I	olive oil pomade 28 0 7 0 4 6	—	—	D	Opilon (1278 VD) (distributors 1310 WW)	—	—	D	original —	—	2 10
I	42 0 10 6 6 6	—	—	D	Optabs (175 BCP)†	—	—	D	Spa (1167 Spa) bath set 351/2 61 4	15 4	8 6
I	57 0 14 3 8 11	—	—	D	Orabase (1176 Squibb) paste 15gm 42 0 10 6 6 1½ 80gm 11 Oea 2 9ea 19 3	—	—	D	clothes brush kangaroo 34 3 8 7 4 11	—	—
I	wonder pomade 30 6 7 7 1 4 9	—	—	D	Orahesive (1176 Squibb) powder 15gm 66 0 16 6 9 7½	—	—	D	hairbrush gent's 453 112 0 28 0 15 11	—	—
I	50 0 12 6 7 7 1 4 9	—	—	D	Oxymycin (1515 CD) TS tablets 16 16 8ea	—	—	D	Spray Net (597 HCL) hair spray 16oz 59 0 14 5 8 3	—	—
I	75 0 18 9 11 9	—	—	D	Permastrate (975 PD5) kit 216 0 54 0 30 0	—	—	D	8oz 80gm 90 0 22 6 13 1	—	—
I	Landers (PDS) cold cream 5oz 48 0 12 0 7 0	—	—	D	Petri (637 Hunter) camera Auto Rapid —	—	715 0	D	Sprenger (100 BI) facial vapour bath —	—	210 0
I	dry skin cream 5oz 48 0 12 0 7 0	—	—	D	case —	—	66 3	D	spare aromatic bottle —	—	2 6
I	hand cream 5oz 48 0 12 0 7 0	—	—	D	Phosferine (1082 RKO) tonic wine ½ bott	—	—	D	spare plastic mask —	—	27 6
I	6oz sizes —	—	—	D	24 131 6 7 3	—	—	D	Steroxin (501 Geigy) existing entry Steroxin (501 Geigy) ointment 30gm 27 0	—	3 4
I	Lederort (746 Lederle)†s4B tablets 2mgm 30 16 4ea —	—	24 6	D	bott 121 9 13 6	—	—	D	120gm 78 0	—	9 9
I	100 47 Oea —	—	70 6	D	Phytoferol (179 BDH) capsules 50mgm 500	—	—	D	hydrocortisone cream T5 15gm 90 0 22 6	—	—
I	500 218 2ea —	—	327 3	D	Pickles (982 Pickles) Liptrex 6 8 1 8 1 0	—	—	D	Suave (597 HCL) 16oz 44 9 10 11 6 3	—	—
I	4mgm 30 29 6ea —	—	44 3	D	Poli-grip (1178 Stafford) denture cream 49gm 31 4	—	3 11	D	Sulphatriad (971 PSMB)†s4B tablets 0.5gm 100 84 0	—	10 6
I	100 94 Oea —	—	141 0	D	Portyn (938 PD) Kapsseals 30 62 0 7 9	—	—	D	500 33 4ea —	—	50 0
I	500 429 10ea —	—	644 9	D	250 40 10ea 61 3	—	—	D	Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam) electric razor cordless 711 —	—	332 6
I	8mgm 30 50 8ea —	—	76 0	D	electric razor X500 —	—	—	D	cordless 711 —	—	168 0
I	100 161 8ea —	—	242 6	D	Potassium (982 Pickles) Liptrex 6 8 1 8 1 0	—	—	D	Sungold (50 APL) liquid 17 0 4 3 2 6	—	—
I	Lederkyn (746 Lederle)†s4B suspension 2oz 7 Bea —	—	11 6	D	Poli-grip (1178 Stafford) denture cream 49gm 31 4	—	3 11	D	powder 12 0 3 0 1 9	—	—
I	16oz 54 4ea —	—	81 6	D	Portyn (938 PD) Kapsseals 30 62 0 7 9	—	—	D	Sunsilk (509 Gibbs) shampoo's cream, lemon, beauty & tonic, bottles 20 5 5 1½ 2 9 9	—	—
I	tablets 24 12 6ea —	—	18 9	D	250 40 10ea 61 3	—	—	D	Taxol-Methionine (292 C) tablets T. B. P. (1262 UL)	—	—
I	100 46 Bea —	—	70 0	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	T. B. P. (1552 UL)	—	—
I	500 220 2ea —	—	330 3	D	Prednisone (938 PD) TS tablets 5mgm 100 180 0 22 6	—	—	D	Tche Hao (100 BI) heated ball massager —	—	168 0
I	Lestreflex (347 Dalmos) elastic diachylon bandage 3in x 3yd 66 2 —	—	7 9	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	T.C.P. (1262 UL)	—	—
I	4in x 3yd 86 2 —	—	10 0	D	Prednisone (1263 Upjohn) TS tablets 5mgm 100 15 0 Oea 101 3	—	—	D	T.C.P. (1552 UL)	—	—
I	sanitary belt 14 9 1 6 1 9	—	—	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	Teevex (501 Geigy) existing entry Teevex (501 Geigy) ointment 15gm 30 0	—	3 9
D	Limbadol (1262 UL)	—	—	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	120gm 10 3ea —	—	15 4
I	Limmax (1552 UL)	—	—	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	Thermos (1226 Thermos) flasks wide mouth 60 —	—	13 9
D	Limmits (1262 UL)	—	—	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	62 —	—	14 11
I	Locan (394 DF)† suppositories 12 36 0	—	9 0	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	64 —	—	18 11
D	Macrodex (1497 PGBL) (distributors 802 M5)	—	—	D	500 67 6ea	—	—	D	American wide mouth —	—	—
D	solution 500mls 23 0 Oea	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	Throsil (292 C)†	—	—
I	Maigrilyne (100 BI) algae fat reducing treatment	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	Toni 1242 Toni† Casual hair colour 48 10 12 2½ 6 11	—	—
D	super active —	—	42 0	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	Trimetts (1262 UL)	—	—
D	Marbadol "C" (452 FBA)	—	57 6	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	Trimetts (1552 UL)	—	—
D	Marsanta (1085 RB)	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	Trisulphonamide (147 Boots)†s4B tablets 100 7 Oea 500 33 4ea	—	10 0
I	Marsanta (409 EH)	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	500 33 4ea	—	50 0
I	Masplo (100 BI) liliplut vibrator de luxe accessories	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	face roller glaser's blade nylon hedgehog resonance bow	—	—	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	168 0	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	210 0	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	27 6	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	15 6	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	12 6	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—
I	—	—	29 6	D	500 100 0	—	—	D	—	—	—

amine sulphate (413 Lilly)

solution 1%
plastic spray bottle
15mls 2 2eanotronic (637 Hunter)
flashgunaridase (746 Lederle) TS
topical 125,000 unitsintramuscular 25,000 units
9 8ea

buccal tablets 12 19 2ea

oral tablets 12 19 2ea

aseline (256 CPL)
shampoo beauty bottle40gm 14 0½
70gm 18 5medicated 123gm 27 6
40gm 14 0½70gm 18 5
123gm 27 6inotrope (292 C) tablets
-Magna (746 Lederle)

syrup 4oz 4 0ea

16oz 12 0ea

tina (107 BH&L)

ata (980 Photopia)

rwick (23 Airwick)

Airwick mist 8oz 35 3

aerosol mist
tnelan (518 Glaxo) TStablets 0.5mgm 30 6 10½ea
0.25mgm 500tnesol (518 Glaxo)
tablets 0.25mgm 500

ontan (107 BH&L)

tazolidin (501 Geigy)
tablets 200mgm 20

bon tetrachloride (649 ICI) capsules 1.0ml

lobell (107 BH&L)

mpound 'W' (655 ICC)

wart remover 18 11
ndy's (1457 PP Ltd.)

fluid 8oz

prosol (397 Dunster)
drops 25mls

ystapen V (518 Glaxo) TS

tablets 125mgm 500 102 6ea

tacon (518 Glaxo)
tablets 50mgm 25 36 0tamen (518 Glaxo)
ampoules 1ml, 250mcgm

6 33 0

ntu-Creme (1179 Stafford)

large 20 7

ortelan (518 Glaxo)
ointment 2½% 50gmS.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.)
powdermel (690 Keldon)†
syrup children's

6oz 39 0

lene Curtis (597 HCL)

shampoo plus egg 27 0

Love (1376 Hartnell)
eau de toilette

spray mist HL11 101 0

HL13

ntrex (171 BL) TS

injection 0.5gm 18 0ea

1.0gm 30 0ea

cubeflash	—	—	39 6
Wernets Dr. (1178 Stafford)	—	—	
denture powder	—	—	
49gm	28 0	—	3 6
100gm	46 0	—	5 9
White's, Dr. (761 Lilia White)	—	—	
sanitary belt	14 9	1 6	1 9
Wright's (1351 WLU)	—	—	
liquor carbonis detergents 40oz	—	—	

AMENDMENTS TO KEY
TO SUPPLIERS

Street, London, S.E.1, Hop 8161.			
615 H&M=Hodges & Moss, Ltd.,	Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 51558.		
771 LCLP=Lofthouse Chemical Products, Ltd.,	103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688.		
792 M&GG=M. & G. Electrical Co., I Priory Hill,	Sudbury, Middlesex.		
799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.			
939 Parkinsons=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street, Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.			
1156 FS=Frank Sammeroff, Ltd., 120 Gorbals Street, Glasgow, C.5. South 1951.			
1203 Surex=Surex, Ltd., 4 Leiceser Road, Blackpool, Lancs. Blackpool 20434.			
1220 CT=Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., 38 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 8152.			
1282 VB=Vines Biocrin, Ltd., 111 Clarence Road, London, E.5. Amhurst 8808.			
1436 D & Co=Degenhardt & Co, Ltd., 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. Museum 8050.			
1492 Baum=M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, Ltd., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Sunderland 71081.			
1552 UL=Uniclife, Ltd., Unimart House, Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent.			
1574 DBMP=Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., Church Path, Mitcham, Surrey. Mitcham 6291.			

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

rwick (23 Airwick)

Airwick mist 8oz 35 3

aerosol mist
tnelan (518 Glaxo) TStablets 0.5mgm 30 6 10½ea
0.25mgm 500tnesol (518 Glaxo)
tablets 0.25mgm 500

ontan (107 BH&L)

tazolidin (501 Geigy)
tablets 200mgm 20

bon tetrachloride (649 ICI) capsules 1.0ml

lobell (107 BH&L)

mpound 'W' (655 ICC)

wart remover 18 11
ndy's (1457 PP Ltd.)

fluid 8oz

prosol (397 Dunster)
drops 25mls

ystapen V (518 Glaxo) TS

tablets 125mgm 500 102 6ea

tacon (518 Glaxo)
tablets 50mgm 25 36 0tamen (518 Glaxo)
ampoules 1ml, 250mcgm

6 33 0

ntu-Creme (1179 Stafford)

large 20 7

ortelan (518 Glaxo)
ointment 2½% 50gmS.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.)
powdermel (690 Keldon)†
syrup children's

6oz 39 0

lene Curtis (597 HCL)

shampoo plus egg 27 0

Love (1376 Hartnell)
eau de toilette

spray mist HL11 101 0

HL13

ntrex (171 BL) TS

injection 0.5gm 18 0ea

1.0gm 30 0ea

A	Kerbina (694 Kerbina)	—	
	compound raspberry-leaf	—	
	tablets	50 20 0	5 0
	100	32 0	8 0
	300	84 0	21 0
	cramp tablets	50 20 0	5 0
	menopause tablets	50 20 0	5 0
	morning sickness tablets	50 20 0	5 0
	tablets	30 42 0	10 6
	70	68 0	17 0
D	Medilax (1457 PP Ltd.)	—	
	pellets	22	
C	Minims (1154 S&N)†	—	
	hyoscine hydrobrom. 0.2% 20	—	

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

D	Naclex (518 Glaxo)	—	
	tablets 25mgm	—	
	Neo-Cytamen (518 Glaxo)	—	
C	veterinary ampoules	—	
	1000 vials 10mls 9 6ea	—	
I	Nevroids (1467 AP&T)	—	
	tablets	30 42 0	10 6
	70	68 0	17 0
I	Our Jim (1467 AP&T)	—	
	dog ointment	15 0	3 9
D	Oxford (107 BH&L) liniment	—	
	Phenovis (649 ICI)	—	
D	tablets 1gm all sizes	—	
I	Pino Silvestre (529 Gorney) products	—	
I	P.L.F. (1467 AP&T)	—	
	capsules	30 42 0	10 6
	pills	30 40 6	10 1½
			7 6

I	Polaroid (989 Polaroid)	—	
D	sunglasses 13½ 21 10ea	—	
C	tablets 100mgm 50 15 2ea	—	
	250 70 2ea	—	
A	Suba-Seal (479 WF)	—	
R	teat heat moulded	IC17 6 0	—
	wide neck	IC40 6 0	—
●	Tetrex (171 BL) TS	—	
	syrup	2oz 6 0ea	—
A	Thawpit (1221 Thawpit)	—	
	naphthalene moth balls	11 3	—
I	Trufood (1249 Trufood)	—	
	baby cereal 8oz 14 5	—	
I	nursery Hysan	115gm 24 0	—
I	Uricure (1467 AP&T)	—	
	tablets	30 23 6	5 10½
	70 33 0	8 3	4 9
A	Wellcome (208 BV)	—	
	black disease antiserum (vet.)	50mls 31 6ea	—
	blackleg antiserum (vet.)	100mls 31 6ea	—
	lamb dysentery antiserum conc. (vet.)	50mls 29 3ea	—
	pulpy kidney antiserum (vet.)	100mls 30 0ea	—
		39 0	40 0

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS
TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

823 M&R=McKeeon & Robbins, Ltd., Haine Industrial Estate, Ramsgate, Kent. Thanet 52911.
1467 AP&T=Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., Orleston Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.
1554 BL=Babytown, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs. Darwen 71602.

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L. Garvin & Co. Ltd. Isleworth, Middx. ISL 7171

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